FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 181 17 September 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Possibilities for Success in Stockholm Viewed AA 1
    Fedorov AA 1
    Shishkovskiy AA 2
    Unattributed Commentary AA 2
Commentators on Space Arms Pact Possibilities AA 3
    Solton AA 3
    Beglov [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Sep] AA 4
    Levin AA 5
    Teplov AA 6
U.S. Stand on Nuclear First Use Denounced AA 8
    PRAVDA 11 Sep AA 8
    Beglov AA 8
Carrington's Stand on Arms Control Cited AA 9

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Reportage on 'Shield-84' Exercises in CSSR BB 1
    CSSR Welcomes Participants [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Sep] BB 1
    Romanian Units in Exercise [PRAVDA 14 Sep] BB 1
    Husak, Ustinov Address Reception BB 2
    Ustinov Visits Pact Units BB 4
    CSSR Awards Kulikov BB 4
    Kulikov Interviewed on Exercises BB 5
    Kulikov Cites Imperialism's Threat [Warsaw] BB 6
    Exercises End; Objectives Achieved BB 6
    Ustinov Returns to USSR BB 6
CEMA Transport Commission Holds Session BB 6

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Kolchanov, Lebedev, Zholkver] CC 1
    Socialist Anniversaries CC 1
    Founding Congress in Ethiopia CC 3
    Situation in Afghanistan CC 3
    Latin American Debt CC 4
    U.S. Veto on Lebanon CC 4
    Western Human Rights Violations CC 5
    Space Arms Race CC 6

- 'International Situation: Questions & Answers' [Lavrentyev, Shishkin, Zholkver, Kachanov] CC 8
  - Antiwar Movement CC 8
  - Stockholm Conference CC 9
  - U.S. Elections CC 10
  - U.S. Involvement in Afghanistan CC 11
  - Status of West Berlin CC 13
- Reagan, Kohl Repeat Hitler Slogans, Methods [Gribachev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Sep] CC 14
- TASS Statement Scores Temporary Seabed Agreement [PRAVDA 16 Sep] CC 16
- Materials Concerning Upcoming UN Session CC 17
  - USSR Stance Outlined [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 6 Sep] CC 17
  - Chernyshev Hits U.S. Position CC 18
  - 38th Session Reviewed [Chernyshev] CC 19
- NATO 'Autumn Forge-84' Exercises Noted [Seyful-Mulyukov] CC 19
  - Exercises in Norway CC 19

UNITED STATES & CANADA

- PRAVDA on History of U.S. Military Space Program [Tsagolov, 12 Sep] A 1
- Fedoseyev Hits U.S. 'Psychological Warfare' [PRAVDA 10 Sep] A 4
- Beglov Denounces U.S. Position of Strength A 7
- Neither Democrats Nor GOP Can Cure U.S. Ills [Gudkov in NEW TIMES No 36] A 8
- Expansion of U.S. 'Subversion' Forces Envisaged [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Sep] A 10
- TASS Analyst Views U.S. Blackmail of UNESCO [Shirokov] A 11
- IZVESTIYA Attacks U.S. Rights Spokesman Abrams [Sturua] A 12
- LATE REPORT: Hungary on Gromyko-Reagan Meeting [NEPSZABADSAG 15 Sep] A 12

CHINA

- PRC's Role in Kampuchean Genocide Condemned [Zhukova] B 1
- Soviet Musicians, Dancers Arrive in Beijing B 2
- Chinese Literary, Art Workers Visit USSR B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

- DPRK's Yi Chong-ok Stops Over in Moscow [PRAVDA 12 Sep] C 1
- DPRK Delegation Meets With USSR Official C 1
- DPRK Anniversary Ceremony Held in Pyongyang [PRAVDA 10 Sep] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan-Pakistani Talks in Geneva Analyzed D 1
Solton Discusses Situation in Afghanistan D 1
  Rebels Disillusioned D 1
  Post-Revolution Progress D 2
Pakistan Seen as Active in War Against DRA [Seyful-Mulyukov] D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Yepishev Receives SRV's Gen Chu Huy Man E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA]
USSR, Indonesia Exchange Greetings Telegrams E 1
[IZVESTIYA 14 Sep]
Thailand Supports Nuclear-Free Zone in SE Asia E 1
[PRAVDA 13 Sep]

EASTERN EUROPE

Baybakov Meets With Poland's Jaruzelski F 1
  Polish Reportage [cross-reference] F 1
Amnestied Polish Detainees Intend To Sow Discord F 1
[Toporkov in IZVESTIYA 12 Sep]
Poland's Auderska Meets With Writers Union Heads F 2
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 5 Sep]
TRUD Reports on USSR-GDR Trade Union Talks F 3
[Kalashnikov, 12 Sep]
  Gorbachev Receives GDR's Tisch F 6
GDR Rejects FRG 'Revanchist Aspirations' F 6
Further Reportage on Bulgarian National Day F 7
  Ryzhkov Addresses Rally F 7
  [PRAVDA 13 Sep]
  PRAVDA on Delegation's Return F 9
  [13 Sep]
Chernenko Signs Awards for Bulgarian Friendship F 9
[PRAVDA 8 Sep]

WESTERN EUROPE

Foreign Policy Issues Raised in FRG Bundestag G 1
[Yakhontov in PRAVDA 14 Sep]
Borisov Condemns FRG Parties' Revanchist Stance G 1
Role of Bonn Foreign Policy Committee Viewed G 2
[Skharov]
Polish Specialist Cited on FRG Revanchism G 3
[Lesovik]
UK Army Begins Military Exercises in FRG G 4
U.S. Military, CIA Training Italian Neo-Fascists G 4
France Sees Futility of West's Trade Restrictions G 5
[Tumanov]
PRAVDA Views Soviet-Portuguese Trade Ties G 6
[Volkov, 3 Sep]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Geyvandov on New Israeli Rulers' Foreign Policy [IZVESTIYA 12 Sep] H 1
Kharkov: New Israeli Cabinet Pursues Old Policy H 2
New Soviet Ambassador to Syria Appointed [IZVESTIYA 13 Sep] H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Romanov, Delegation Return From Ethiopia J 1
Gambian President Stops Over in Moscow [IZVESTIYA 13 Sep] J 1
Nigerian Ambassador Presents Credentials [PRAVDA 14 Sep] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

USSR, Mexico Exchange Parliamentary Delegations [IZVESTIYA 11 Sep] K 1
    USSR Delegation Arrives [IZVESTIYA 14 Sep] K 1
    Kapitonov Attends Ceremony K 2
Soviet-Mexican Friendship Meeting Held [IZVESTIYA 12 Sep] K 3
Mexico's De la Madrid Cited on USSR-Mexico Ties [Naumov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 9 Sep] K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA: Party's Chief Concern Is Working Person [Editorial, 8 Sep] R 1
RSFSR Presidium Notes Shortcomings in Pskov Oblast [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 29 Aug] R 2
    Hits Work of Regional Papers [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 Sep] R 3
Ligachev Leads Supreme Soviet Councils Session R 4
Deputy Premier Talyzin at Forestry Exhibition [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 12 Sep] R 4
Dolgikh, Arkhipov Attend Timber Workers Meetings R 5
Kunayev at Oblast Party, Economic Aktiv Meetings R 5
Chernenko, Others Sign Poet Zharov's Obituary [PRAVDA 13 Sep] R 6
Obituary of Former Aviation Industry Aide Voronin [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Sep] R 6
Obituary of Deputy Civil Defense Chief Vlasov [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Sep] R 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Views Industry's 8-Month Performance [12 Sep] S 1
Timber Minister Interviewed on Forestry Progress S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Moscow Obkom Plenum Critical of Farming Failures [Somov in PRAVDA 9 Sep] T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews Harvest Progress [Osychkin, 6 Sep] T 4
Economist Applauds USSR Agricultural Production T 5
Early September Weather, Crop Status Viewed [Pisarenko in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Sep] T 6

POSSIBILITIES FOR SUCCESS IN STOCKHOLM VIEWED

Fedorov

LD160205 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 15 Sep 84

[From the "Internatinal Diary" program presented by Petr Fedorov]

[Text] [Fedorov] Hello comrades! An important event this week has been the renewal of work at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. I will remind you, comrades, that taking part in it are delegations from 33 European states as well from the United States and Canada. The current session has begun in conditions that are not simple. The countries of the West, and first and foremost the NATO states, are striving at all costs to avoid an examination of the constructive proposals of the USSR and other socialist states. They seek to impose their own proposals on the Stockholm Conference, the basic sense of which is concessions to the West of unilateral advantages over the socialist countries. Now over to our Stockholm correspondent, Valentin Gubernatorov:

[Gubernatorov] As regards attempts by the United States and NATO to impose on delegates from the socialist countries discussions exclusively on proposals that are being put forward by the West, our response to that is simple: a decisive no. To those who take up such a position, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said clearly and definitely in his replies to PRAVDA: We reject a dialogue from a position of strength; the Soviet Union does not intend to take part in a deception of peoples and conduct negotiations for the sake of negotiations. The Stockholm Conference has already lasted 8 months. However, as events show, the Natoites are departing in every possible way from an examination of the issues that the Stockholm Conference has been called upon to solve: to build confidence and security in Europe. As the leader of the Soviet delegation, extraordinary Ambassador Comrade Grinevskiy noted in his speech at the session that the United States and some of its NATO allies are striving to minimize the significance of the conference and limit the negotiations to an examination of narrow technical problems of the military sphere.

[Fedorov] Valentin Petrovich, do the conference delegates see any issue coming out of the situation that has arisen; is it possible that the contradictions between the conference participants may be surmounted?

[Gubernatorov] There is a possibility of overcoming the disagreements, but for that the West must manifest good will just as the countries of the socialist community have done. The way out of the impasse is in an organic combination of large-scale political advances with measures of a military-technological order. The Soviet Union states: We are ready to examine all the proposals put forward at the conference, but only on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual security. The proposals of the socialist countries, such as the conclusion of treaties on non-first use of nuclear weapons, the nonuse of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, freeing Europe of chemical weapons, creating nuclear-free zones on the continent; freezing military budgets, as well as additional measures on monitoring the military sphere, answer these principles wholly and fully. In conclusion, I propose for the listeners' attention an interview given to the All-Union Radio by the leader of the Bulgarian delegation at the Stockholm conference, Ambassador Lyuben Petrov:

[Begin Petrov recording in Bulgarian with superimposed Russian translation] We believe that it is possible to overcome the differences in the positions of the delegates. In the first instance, it is essential to solve those problems that have led to a deterioration of the situation on the continent. It can be improved if the proposals that the Soviet Union introduced on 8 May on behalf of the socialist countries are accepted.

These initiatives contain the ideas and proposals expressed by the foreign affairs ministers of the socialist countries at the opening of the Stockholm Conference. [end recording]

Shishkovskiy

LD151304 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Sep 84

[From the "International Review" program, presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Excerpt] World public opinion has greeted with satisfaction the resumption of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security- Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. I would recall that taking part in it are 33 European states, the United States, and Canada. During the first stages of the conference, the Soviet Union came out yet again with specific, clearly formulated proposals guaranteeing a positive conclusion to the Stockholm forum. Whether the United States and its closet allies are ready finally to show political farsightedness and willingness to make a correct assessment and serious study of the USSR's constructive initiative only the coming weeks will tell.

One cannot but be concerned, however, over certain recent statements by the current master of the White House. In one of these, he even cast doubt on President Roosevelt's signing the Yalta agreement, thereby writing off the basic provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. For how else is one to interpret Reagan's assertion that "an indirect agreement to the current situation in Europe is not an acceptable alternative for Washington?" A roughly similar statement was made earlier by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. What talk can there be of progress at the Stockholm forum or of measures to strengthen trust and security if the U.S. Administration has such an approach? As far as the earliest possible solution to disarmament in Europe is concerned, Washington, to judge by appearances, has no desire whatsoever to give it any consideration.

Unattributed Commentary

LD151240 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] President Reagan has said that the United States is prepared to consider a proposal by the socialist nations to sign an agreement on the mutual nonuse of force between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Here are some details.

One may think that the U.S. Administration has completely changed its negative attitude to the issue. The Warsaw Treaty countries proposed that such a treaty be concluded in January 1983. Further, they spelled out their initiative in May of this year. The West took a very long time considering the proposals, then it went on to question the need for it. Claims were made in the West that treaties of that kind had been concluded in the past and did not amount to anything positive.

In advancing their initiative, the Warsaw Treaty nations proceeded from the current level of military confrontation in Europe and the realities of the nuclear day and age, which are new and therefore require that formerly held notions and ideas be replaced. The West also said that the United Nations Charter already contains a provision banning aggression, but the United Nations Charter was drawn up at a time when mankind had no idea of the effects of a massive use of nuclear weapons. Neither NATO nor the Warsaw Treaty Organization existed at the time. The West said that in the past, nonaggression pacts did not save parties to them from aggression, but if one should follow that line of reasoning, there is little point in concluding any agreement whatsoever because there is always the risk of someone breaking it. But the Warsaw Treaties suggested that the parties to the proposed treaty be collectively responsible for compliance with it.

Washington also said that a nonaggression pact may give rise to unjustified illusions in West Europe and thereby hamper the deployment there of new generation U.S. nuclear missiles, and that, apparently, was the worst fear in the White House. Why has the U.S. Administation changed its attitude now? President Reagan has hinted that the NATO countries will accept the treaty if the Warsaw Treaty countries accept the NATO package in Stockholm. NATO's chief proposal is based on the so-called transparency principle providing for a supply of detailed information about the structure of the armed forces and military activities of the other side. According to that principle, the territory of the United States, the main member of NATO, should not be open to any scrutiny. In other words, Washington has proposed that it be given the right to follow everything that is going on in this country while denying that right to the other side. Naturally, that proposal was rejected by the socialist countries. Now the United States is trying to secure acceptance of the plan by linking it to the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries for a treaty on the nonuse of force. The United States Administration has therefore made a serious issue the subject of bargaining, suitable for an auction but not for meaningful talks.

COMMENTATORS ON SPASE ARMS PACT POSSIBILITIES

Solton

LD151434 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Commentatory Yuriy Solton analyzes the possibility for agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States about preventing militarization of outer space, and this is what he writes:

Two and a half months ago, the Soviet Government officially proposed to the United States Administration starting talks in September about measures to prevent militarization of space. It advanced a concrete plan which provides for scrapping a whole class of strike space systems, including anti-satellite weapons. In other words, the USSR offers agreement to prevent the use of military force from outer space against the earth, and against space from the earth and from space itself.

The Soviet Union proceeds from an assumption that practical measures can and should be taken immediately, as soon as the negotiations start. The idea is to introduce a reciprocal moratorium on testing and deploying strike space systems. Agreement on space would not only prevent another round in the arms race but also help with solving issues of limiting and reducing other strategic arms. We are now in mid-September but no advance has been made. Washington pretends it does not understand what the offer is all about. Instead of concrete talks about space, it is ready for some sort of general negotiations on all issues of nuclear arms, including only some aspects of anti-satellite weapons. The U.S. Administration would thus like to drown the concrete and clear-cut Soviet proposals in abstract talk, and in the meantime, the United States is forming programs to develop space weapons of different types.

The White House has decided to spend about $26 billion for the purpose in the next 5 years. It is setting up a joint center to control combat operations in space. A military space fort is under construction and tests are being conducted of some components of anti-satellite weapons. U.S. Administration officials have also been making provocatory statements, which is a disturbing fact. This week, for example, the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, made strong attacks for the umpteenth time on the treaty to limit anti-missile defense systems that was concluded between the USSR and the United States in 1972. He said the current administration would not allow the treaty to stand in the way of creating a large-scale system of anti-missile defense with elements of a space-based system.

It is easy to draw a conclusion that the Reagan administration does not contemplate any concrete measures to prevent militarization of outer space.

The administration is possessed by an illusory idea of laying through space a path to military superiority over the USSR. This scheme can mean a deadly danger to the entire human race. There are still the time and the opportunity for a serious discussion of measures to reliably shut the path to space for any weapon. The Soviet Union is convinced that outer space must not be an arena for military rivalry, but an arena for peaceful cooperation between countries regardless of their social systems.

The Soviet initiatives are aimed exactly at this: As the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said, we would like to hope that the United States will ultimately manifest political foresight and will evaluate the real worth of the constructive Soviet approach.

Beglov

AU141747 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by Spartak Beglov, not further identified, "Written Especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO": "Real Path Toward Negotiations"]

[Text] The statement made by Konstantin Chernenko, Soviet leader, on the necessity of restoring elementary mutual confidence in Soviet-American relations, has justifiably attracted the attention of the whole world.

Made during the ceremony on the occasion of awarding the Soviet cosmonauts, this statement naturally linked the problem of the USSR-U.S. dialogue to the vitally important task of stopping the militarization of outer space. According to the Soviet Union, it is precisely in this area that what did not happen in the case of othertypes of weapons could be implemented in this field, namely, to rescue mankind once and for all from the arms race in space before it has even started.

What is the necessary prerequisite for the two countries to begin negotiations proposed by the Soviet Union as early as at the end of June 1984? There is only one prerequisite: namely, the clearly stated willingness to exclude outer space from military programs, and as the most convincing proof of this, to make sure that both sides introduce at the same time and from the very beginning of negotiations a moratorium on the testing and deployment of offensive outer space systems, as the USSR has already done in the case of anti-satellite weapons. Another important prerequisite should be the readiness to conduct negotiations precisely on this question, and not to engage in general negotiations on problems of all kinds with the exception of the question of the non-proliferation of the arms race in outer space.

Washington's equivocal stand forced the Soviet side to declare itself incapable of agreeing with alleged "negotiations," and thus jeopardized an agreement on such an important question.

Therefore, the Soviet proposal is still valid, with an appeal to Washington stating that the restoration of confidence, which is so necessary for both countries, is impossible without an equal approach to negotiations, without the only acceptable interpretation of the nature and goal of negotiations. The Soviet Union is entitled to insist upon this condition in view of the sad experience of the last few years.

As is known, after hesitating for a long time -- as late as 1982, the American side was forced to begin negotiations. In the long run, it became obvious that the Americans intended to achieve anything but negotiations. At the SALT talks, in fact, the United States was trying to ensure superiority over the USSR as regards the new and most accurate mobile system for the transport of nuclear arms. In the same manner, during the negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe, the goal of the United States was to gain time so as to confront the USSR with the accomplished fact of deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

When the USSR proposed negotiations on space weapons, Washington showed interest only to the extent of permitting it to take advantage of such negotiations for actually legalizing the programs mapped out on the production of such weapons.

After the problem of control of the armaments reached a deadlock, there is hardly a less true statement than that made by the leaders of the ruling U.S. Republican Party that the security of "America and the whole world has increased" as a result of this. Any new type of weapon that is developed or commissioned makes control of the implementation of disarmament increasingly more difficult and even impossible.

Very dangerous consequences for peace stem from all this. The extent of the threat demands truly serious and honest negotiations. If, for example, we should all be vitally interested in not permitting the deployment of the arms race in outer space, negotiations on this problem should be based on the aforementioned principles precisely, and include an unmistakable mutually agreed upon mandate as regards their subject. The question is, how, from the very beginning, can we eliminate the militarization of space, and not to what extent such militarization should be admitted, as the American side actually implies, talking about "limitation" or the banning of one type of space weapons.

Under these circumstances, the American leadership must decide whether it is ready to adopt practical steps for restoring mutual confidence between the two sides. This, however, means whether the U.S. leadership is ready to renounce at least one weapon threatening peace, whether it is ready to learn how to conduct negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security for the sake of the one and only goal, namely, to achieve an agreement likely to consider the interests of both sides.

Levin

LD151432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Sep 84

["Listeners' Question" program, presented by commentator Viktor Levin]

[Excerpts] I begin with the question by a Moscow librarian, Comrade Shcherbakov, who would like to know whether Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarization of space will take place, and if so, what their chances of success are.

The problem which our listener has written about is attracting wide attention, and for this reason, I will attempt to cover it in as much detail as possible. I would like very much to give an equivocal positive reply to Comrade Shcherbakov's questions but, unfortunately, it is not possible to do so. There are no grounds for that.

Let us take a look at the essence of the problem. As you know, esteemed comrades, the Soviet Union has put forward proposals many times to ban the militarization of space. On 29 June, the Soviet Government came out with an initiative for holding talks to that effect. It was even specifically pointed out that such talks could be started this September in Vienna. Now that September is half over, there is no point in talking about getting the talks started in September, but a proposal regarding this, as you can see, was made back in June and, given the good will of the other side, the target date mentioned could have become a reality. But from the very beginning, instead of a precise and clear reply to the Soviet proposal, the United States started to maneuver and prevaricate. This continues to this day. I remind you of what the Soviet Union proposes to hold talks about and seek an agreement on: Closing all channels to the militarization of space without exception.

Broad circles of the international public were fully justified in regarding the Soviet Union's proposal to come to an agreement on preventing the militarization of space as an initiative of extraordinary importance and topicality aimed at preventing the spread of the arms race to space. The significance of this proposal is also emphasized by the understanding that the advent of the arms race into space would sharply increase the risk of an military catastrophe and undermine the prospects for limiting and curtailing armament altogether. In the Soviet Union's initiative, the world has seen one more confirmation of the consistency of our country's peace-loving foreign policy, a confirmation of the responsibility of the USSR's approach to vital international problems.

When the 29 June Soviet Government statement was heard throughout the world, Washington clearly understood that it could no longer unconditionally brush aside a proposal aimed at preventing the militarization of space. After all, American statesmen previously did not want to hear of any agreements on this score. President Reagan openly announced his administration's intention to conduct preparations for star wars and funds from the state budget already started to be allocated for that purpose. However, the positive reaction in the world to the Soviet proposal was so widespread that to all appearances, this time Washington understood that a sharply negative position could lead to dangerous consequences. The fact that the presidential election campaign was building up speed has also made itself felt, and the present master of the White House -- who is aspiring to reelection -- with a view to getting the electorate's votes, clearly had to appear as a peacemaker. For this reason, Washington did not say "No", but did this in such a way there was no "Yes" either. Allegedly it is possible to meet and to decide what needs to be discussed there. Such a position was evidence of the U.S. unwillingness to solve the problem in essence, and the Soviet Union said this with the utmost clarity.

Of late, Washington has again been saying that the talks can take place but that now, as I judge from a recent statement by Secretary of State Shultz, it does not at all wish to reach agreement with view to creating favorable conditions for achieving an accord and adopting practical measures right now to prevent the arms race in space, to establish on a mutual basis, starting from the date of the talks' opening, a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space strike systems. And so, as before, it emerges that Washington is, it would seem, not averse to sitting down at the negotiating table with the Soviet Union. With each passing day, election considerations are playing an increasingly weighty role, and the hawkish pose could cost Reagan dearly. However, it looks as though they do not wish to seek an agreement on the heart of the matter.

However, our position remains unchanged. We are ready to use any opportunity for talks, but these talks must be honest, businesslike, and constructive.

So today, I will reply as follows to the question as to whether there will be Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarization of space: The Soviet Union will do everything for this, but two are needed for talks. And inasmuch as the question of the start of the talks is not clear, there is no point in talking about the outcome.

Teplov

LD160427 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Vladimir Teplov commentary]

[Text] American Euromissiles remain one of the acutest international problems, especially in Western Europe, where the missile deployment is opposed by the majority of the population.

How does Washington try to justify the deployment, and what is the Soviet stand on it, and why did the Geneva talks on medium-range systems in Europe break off? These problems are examined in the following commentary by Vladimir Teplov.

The United States Administration claims the reason for siting cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe was the SS-20 missiles deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union. It alleges that the SS-20's upset the balance of strength. Let's consider the matter from two points of view. The first is the balance of strength between the Soviet Union and the United States. SS-20 missiles cannot reach United States territory, therefore they did not create any new threat to America or change the correlation of forces between the two countries. At the same time, the American intermediate-range missiles sited in Western Europe can reach Soviet terirtory and quickly at that. Consequently they upset the rough strategic parity between our two countries.

Administration officials have no convincing counterarguments so they look for subterfuges. They propose considering the question of the Soviet SS-20 missiles from the viewpoint of correlation of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization. The White House claims that NATO did not have a counterbalance to Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. This is not true. For one thing, there are American nuclear-carrying aircraft stationed in several Western European countries and on American ships off European shores. They constitute what are called forward-base forces. Then America's allies, Britain and France, have their own nuclear missiles. The SS-20's serve as a counterbalance to these NATO armaments. Before the United States began to site its new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union had 938 nuclear delivery vehicles and NATO 857. Though the USSR had more delivery vehicles, NATO had far more nuclear warheads because of its many air bombs. On the whole, the two sides were roughly equal.

At the Geneva talks on medium-range weapons the Soviet Union proposed a far-reaching solution: To rid Europe of all nuclear weapons, both tactical as well as medium-range. The United States said no. The Soviet Union then proposed a substantial two-thirds reduction of intermediate-range weapons. It voiced readiness to retain only 140 such missiles, that is fewer than the 162 Anglo-French missiles, provided, of course, that an agreement was reached on nuclear-capable aircraft as well. The Soviet proposal envisaged parity on all points, including missiles, aircraft and nuclear warheads, but the American Administration rejected this kind of parity and tabled its zero option plan, calling on the Soviet Union to dismantle all its missiles in return for America's consent not to install its new missiles in Europe. Under this plan, NATO would have kept 857 nuclear delivery vehicles, including the 162 Anglo-French missiles, whereas the Soviet Union would have only 465 medium-range bombers. Naturally, this country rejected the plan. If it had accepted it, it would have officially left NATO's nuclear supremacy. America's next proposal, known as the interim plan, was unacceptable to the Soviet Union for the same reason.

After failing to win superiority at the talks, the United States decided to gain it by deploying its Euromissiles. The move not only disrupted the Geneva talks but forced the Soviet Union to take counter-measures. As a result it created an additional threat to Western Europe and to the United States equal to the threat that had been created to it by the American missile deployment in Europe.

Is the present situation irreversible? The Soviet Union believes it can be rectified. If the United States reverts to the situation that existed before it began to site its Euromissiles the Soviet Union will cancel its counter-measures. This would pave the way for resuming the Geneva talks and for solving the problems of European nuclear weapons by way of a mutually acceptable agreement. The Soviet Union favors exactly this situation.

U.S. STAND ON NUCLEAR FIRST USE DENOUNCED

PRAVDA 11 Sep

PM170909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Justified Concern"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Sep -- Concern at the possibility of a nuclear war beginning on Reagan's orders is reflected in an article by Jeremy Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, published in the authoritative journal FOREIGN POLICY.

He stresses that in the last 30 years, every American President has "threatened to turn a conventional war -- declared or secret -- into a qualitatively new conflict in which nuclear weapons would be used." But "whithin a few hours of the President's order for the first use of nuclear weapons," the United States would be destroyed. The President, the author notes, is not the Americans' king, and the United States is not a kingdom whose destiny he can command at whim.

The scientist considers it absolutely illegitimate for a situation to exist whereby the President, acting alone, can give the order for a first nulcear strike which will speedily "place the nation on the firing line." With a view to lessening the risk of a global nuclear war being unleashed as a result of such a decision, he proposes the creation of a special committee for nuclear planning in the U.S. Congress, without whose sanction the first use of nuclear weapons would be banned.

But even this very limited proposal aimed at lessening the probability of the outbreak of nuclear catastrophe was given a hostile reception by the Reagan administration. "We do not agree" with this approach, says a letter sent to Stone on behalf of the U.S. defense secretary by C. Cox, general adviser to the Pentagon. The letter categorically rejects even the slightest possibility of placing the process of the adoption of decisions on the use of nuclear weapons under control and reaffirms the readiness to use them first in certain circumstances.

This peremptory answer to a question which concerns mankind's very existence once again convincingly exposes Washington's entire pseudo-peace-loving rhetoric and is evidence of the U.S. readiness to use nuclear weapons first.

Beglov

LD161953 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Sep 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] In order to penetrate more deeply into the idea of our proposals for strengthening international confidence, let us dwell in greater detail on just one of them, the first in fact. Let us ask the following question: Is it possible for the interests of universal security to be entrusted to a state or government which reserves the so-called right for itself to be the first to use nuclear weapons? For in a sense, such a state harbors a grievance, and not just against ourselves and our allies, but against the whole world.

In this way, fresh grounds for serious reflection are provided by the following incident that took place on the very eve of the resumption of the Stockholm conference.

Jeremy Stone, a well-known scientist and director of the Federation of American Scientists, spoke out last week in favor of measures being taken in the United States capable of reducing the likelihood of the first use of American nuclear weapons on the decision of and at the command of one person, the President. In particular, Stone proposed that for such an event, a special committee of the U.S. Congress be created on which would depend whether the President should be given that right. The American scientist, and he has long not been alone in his view, gave the reasons for his conclusion as follows:

A first nuclear strike will give rise to an immediate response, and this means that by being the first to use nuclear weapons, the President will declare universal nuclear war. It can be nothing else. Americans and their politicians and generals, like the generals and politicians of the NATO countries, ought to recognize this truth, which is both simple and at the same time terrible, and not conceal it from the people.

In light of all this, the vital importance and timeliness of the Soviet initiative are more than obvious. That is our country's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the proposal, addressed to the United States, NATO, and all nuclear powers that they follow this example and give a similar pledge. As has already been stated, it opens up a range of initiatives, which have been put forward at the Stockholm conference by the fraternal countries. A simple step, but one of enormous significance. If there is no first strike, then the need for a second nuclear strike disappears, and hence there is no nuclear war.

But let us return to the proposal of the American scientist, Stone. What was the reaction of the American leadership? A Pentagon representative rejected the proposal immediately and categorically. You see, the first nuclear strike has of necessity to be kept in reserve in the interests of the NATO allies in order to protect them against the threat of an attack with conventional weapons. However, this version, built upon a myth, finally lost any plausibility whatsoever in the face of another proposal put forward by the socialist countries, that is, that a treaty on the nonuse of military force of any kind, both nuclear and conventional, be concluded between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

In the meantime, at the end of this week, Lord Carrington, NATO's present secretary general, in the worst traditions of his predecessor, general Luns, so to speak -- hastened to confirm that it is inconceivable for NATO to give up the doctrine of the first nuclear strike. On top of everything else, the noble lord also once again admitted that the American Pershing and cruise missiles being deployed on the territory of West Europe on NATO's decision are nuclear first-strike weapons.

However, the peoples resolutely do not want to become the victims of this nuclear mania. The struggle against the atomic death, against the plans for a first nuclear strike, and against the American euromissiles knows no breaks and no interruptions.

CARRINGTON'S STAND ON ARMS CONTROL CITED

LD151201 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Speaking at the National Press Club in Washington, NATO's new secretary general, Lord Carrington, has said among other things that British and French nuclear forces will have to be included eventually in U.S.-Soviet arms control talks.

While the Geneva talks on nuclear arms in Europe were underway, British and French officials vehemently opposed even mentioning their nuclear forces.

They were described as national or independent, although nobody denied that those 162 missiles with some 400 warheads on them were aimed at the Soviet Union and nobody else. Nobody denied the Soviet charge that target selection was an area of close cooperation and coordination between the United States and Great Britain. A negative approach to the Geneva talks was dictated by the need to frustrate them and allow the United States to bring its cruise and Pershing II missiles to Europe. Having achieved this, one can afford admitting, even if it is done in passing like Lord Carrington did in Washington, that no arms control talks can ever succeed if British and French nuclear forces are left out.

The reason Lord Carrington said what he did about French and British nuclear forces is that now in a new capacity as NATO's secretary general, he is supposed to speak for the entire alliance, and some NATO countries take a more cautious view of the deployment idea. Lord Carrington has to strike some balance amid the various views and attitudes within NATO. However, the harm has been done, there are no talks in Geneva. The United States rejected the Soviet offer to cut down its own missile force to 140, that is, below the combined British and French level. The United States did not wish to listen about having equal levels of planes and warheads and brought its missiles in. The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, did much to render the Geneva talks impossible, but who has gained from all this? The Soviet Union responded to the American deployment with counter steps, including sending its missile firing submarines closer to American territory. The Soviet weapons are a match for the American missiles in Europe in terms of accuracy, yield, and flight time to target. Parity has been restored, but on a higher level. All that's been left from arms control talks are endless predictions that one fine day they will resume.

Speaking in Washington, Lord Carrington urged that more be done to strengthen conventional forces, but doing more to improve conventional forces has never meant doing less for nuclear arms. NATO continues insisting on the first-use doctrine. Such is the climate created in Europe by top American and NATO officials in order to bring about arms control.

REPORTAGE ON 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES IN CSSR

CSSR Welcomes Participants

PM131350 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Czechoslovakia Welcomes Exercise Participants"]

[Text] Prague, 4 Sep -- Czechoslovakia is welcoming on its territory representatives of the Warsaw Pact states' armies before the start of the joint exercise "Shield-84". It should demonstrate with new force the unbreakable unity of the socialist countries' peoples and armies and the high moral and political standards and combat qualities of the servicemen, Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, writes in the first issue of the international field newspaper SHCHIT.

The exercise coincides with the 40th anniversary of the end of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovak by the Soviet Army. A few days ago, we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising and will soon mark the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla offensive operation of the Soviet Army and the glorious combat deeds of the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps that took part in it. Without the help of the Soviet Union and its heroic Army, which was the decisive force in the defeat of Hitlerite fascism, our people could not have attained freedom.

The forces of imperialism led by the United States are conducting a "crusade" against socialism and feverishly striving to achieve military superiority. The fraternal communist and workers parties have repeatedly noted the need for the utmost vigilance and constant combat readiness on the part of our armies to repulse any aggressive acts against socialism the servicemen of the socialist countries' joint armed forces are fully aware of their historic destiny. They guarantee the conditions for building developed socialism and communism in the fraternal countries and for maintaining universal peace and international security.

Romanian Units in Exercise

PM170905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "From the Region of the 'Shield-84' Exercises"]

[Text] Prague, 13 Sep -- The exercises codenamed 'Shield-84' involving troops from the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces are continuing on CSSR territory. Allied army units are successfully improving their combat training and rehearsing collaboration in difficult field conditions.

The exercises are being held in the places where the heroic Slovak National Uprising began 40 years ago. And now on this land, servicemen from the fraternal armies, united by the Warsaw Pact, are being tested for combat maturity and readiness to ensure the armed defense of the community of socialist countries.

The "enemy" penetrated the defensive formations of a Czechoslovak People's Army motorized rifle unit. The command decided to pin down the invading subunits with a stubborn defense and, mounting a counterattack, inflict a decisive defeat on the "enemy."

The soldiers went to ground. The tanks were hidden up to the turret and the anti-~~aircraft installations defended by parapets.~~ The enemy is bombarded by artillery and aircraft fire. The battlefield is shrouded in smoke and dust. Fighter-bombers roar overhead, their strikes aimed at the "enemy's missile installations. Soviet Army combat helicopters hit the "enemy's tanks with missiles. Defense solidity is growing.

At the same time, units from the Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Polish, Romanian, Soviet, and Czechoslovak Armies prepare for a counterstrike. The battle enters a new phase. Tanks and infantry combat vehicles move through the defensive combat formations and self-propelled guns move up.

The "enemy's" forward line of defense is pierced. The allied units push forward. However, there is a water obstacle in their way, beyond which the opposing side's main forces are located. Yesterday morning, forward units began advancing. With air and artillery support, the allied troops resolutely attacked the "enemy." The "enemy's" defenses were smashed on a broad section of the front. The tasks set by the command were successfully fulfilled.

Husak, Ustinov Address Reception

LD142302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, received the military delegations of the Warsaw Pact member-states and of other socialist countries who have been taking part in the 'Shield-84' exercises. In a talk with the delegation leaders, Comrade Husak expressed satisfaction at the results of the exercises and thanked the military delegations for taking part in them. He noted that in the present complex international situation, which is being aggravated through the fault of the United States and its NATO allies, the further rallying of all socialist countries and the development of closer cooperation between the fraternal armies within the Warsaw Pact Organization are necessary.

Comrade Husak gave a reception in honor of the military delegations taking part in the 'Shield-84' exercises during which he made a speech. The 'Shield-84' exercises, he said, are further evidence of the firm friendship, alliance, and cooperation between our fraternal parties and states and confirmation of the militant friendship of the armed forces of our countries. The whole course and results of the exercises have become a demonstration of their firm international unity, their high level of military skill, and their moral and political strength. The exercises have made it possible to further improve interaction between our armies as well as to deepen personal contacts and militant friendship between servicemen.

The entire postwar development confirms that the unity and growing political cohesion and the defensive might of the countries of the socialist community are a decisive factor in preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world. As the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism in World War II draws nearer, we recall the joint battles in which the alliance between our peoples was born. With particular gratitude we recall the heroic role played by the Soviet people and their glorious Army in the struggle against nazism and for the salvation of civilization. We value highly the policy of the Soviet Union, which it is implementing in the name of the defense of peace and progress upon earth.

The aggressive militarist policy of the reactionary circles, and primarily those of the United States and its allies in NATO; their striving to change the existing strategic balance of forces in their own favor; to implement a policy from a position of strength; to impose their own will and orders upon other peoples, seriously intensifies international tension. The main bulwark of peace on earth, Comrade Husak continued, is the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. Their peace initiatives are aimed at a constructive solution of international problems, at a return to detente, and at settlement of crisis situations and the elimination of hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world on the basis of honest and equal talks and equal and identical security.

The socialist states, Comrade Husak noted, have stated on more than one occasion that they will never deviate from the principles of peaceful coexistence. As follows from the replies of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to questions from PRAVDA, the Soviet Union and the socialist community is not striving for military superiority over others, but it will not permit superiority over itself.

It is therefore immeasurably important to strengthen the Warsaw Pact Organization, and to deepen the economic and scientific-technical cooperation within the CEMA framework and the unity and coordination of our countries' actions. One can state with satisfaction that the 'Shield-84' exercises have confirmed the high level of combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces to defend our peoples' revolutionary gains. They have shown that defense of socialism and peace are in reliable hands.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, spoke on behalf of the military delegations of the allied armies. He expressed gratitude and deep appreciation to Comrade Husak, the CPCZ Central Committee, and the Government of the CSSR for the opportunity to hold important joint exercises by the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces on the territory of Czechoslovakia and for the creation of excellent conditions for the work of the military delegations at them.

The USSR defense minister conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes from Comrade Chernenko to Comrade Husak, to the members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and to the military delegations and to all participants in the 'Shield-84' exercises. The exercises, he said, have clearly shown our growing defensive might, the high level of fighting ability of the allied armies, and their ability to successfully solve the tasks confronting them.

Joint exercises like our 'Shield-84' exercises are an immutable factor in raising the combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. This factor is a condition of life itself and a demand of the times. We cannot remain unconcerned over the fact that NATO exercises are acquiring a scale that is unusual in size and content. By the number of troops involved and by the tasks solved by them; by their duration and their intensity, they have begun to represent an ever more precisely expressed rehearsal for unleashing and waging an aggressive war. The U.S. Administration, Comrade Ustinov said further, is striving to achieve military superiority over the countries of socialism. With the doggedness of men possessed, the NATO bloc is building up its nuclear potential and its arsenals of conventional weapons. The way to the creation of strategic offensive weapons in the FRG has now in effect been opened up. West Europe, and this is seen particularly clearly today, is being turned into a launch pad for U.S. nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. This obliges all of us to tirelessly maintain our vigilance and to take effective measures for the further strengthening of our defensive and military-political Warsaw Pact alliance, the main barrier on the path of imperialist adventures."

In the coordinated actions and joint measures of our fraternal parties, peoples, and armies -- political, economic, ideological, and military -- Comrade Ustinov stressed, lies the truth path toward the triumph of the cause of peace and social progress. "The right to build a new life has been won by the peoples of the fraternal countries of socialism in heroic struggle against the forces of aggression, reaction and militarism. The shining way to the future has been opened up for them by the victory over fascist Germany, a decisive contribution to which was made by the Soviet Union and by the national-democratic and socialist revolutions. Our peoples will not be turned off the path they have chosen now. They are filled with resolve to reliably defend their socialist gains.

The guarantee of this is the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers parties, the firm friendship and close cooperation of our peoples, the inviolable brotherhood in arms of the allied armies, which has again been demonstrated in a shining way in the 'Shield-84' maneuvers.

The reception passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

A meeting and a field parade of the allied troops were held at the conclusion of the Shield-84 exercises. Army General Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting and the field parade became a genuine demonstration of the cohesion, international unity, and fraternal friendship between the troops of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and of the working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Ustinov Visits Pact Units

LD151454 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A report from Prague: Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense of the Soviet Union, heading the military delegation of the Soviet Union at the "Shield-84" exercises of commands and troops of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, has visited the central group of troops. He conveyed to the staff of the group cordial greetings and wishes for great successes in their military work from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Having noted the high skill of the units that took part in the "Shield-84" exercises, the Soviet defense minister emphasized that in the continuing deterioration of the international situation as a result of the aggressive path of the United States and its NATO allies, the utmost increase in vigilance is essential, as is the skillful mastering of military technology and weapons and the more effective application and further strengthening of the unity and fraternal friendship of the soldiers of the Czechoslovak people's Army and the armies of the other socialist countries.

In conversations with the USSR minister of defense, the servicemen expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and to Comrade Chernenko personally for fatherly concern about the Soviet Armed Forces.

A meeting took place between the USSR minister of defense and the leadership [rukovodyashchiy sostav] of the group of troops.

CSSR Awards Kulikov

LD151004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Summary] Husak and Strougal have presented leaders and members of military delegations that took part in the "Shield-84" exercises with commemorative medals in honor of the 40th anniversary of the completion of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. They also presented them with commemorative medals in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising. "Medals were presented to Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces."

Kulikov Interviewed on Exercises

LD152238 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] The "Shidle-84" exercises have become a fresh step in improving the training of the allied troops in combat operations and graphic evidence of their readiness to ensure by joint efforts the security of the peoples of the socialist countries, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, said in a TASS interview upon the completion of the staff and troop exercises of the joint armed forces.

These exercises, the marshal said, were held in accordance with plans and were in no way related to the timetable and scope of the exercises of the NATO forces, which are still going on in central Europe. Our exercises were confined to the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The purpose of the exercises was to train cooperation between the staffs and troops of the allied armies in joint combat operations. That purpose was achieved, and I want to stress specifically that those exercises were not a show of force. The very name "shield" eloquently points this out. The Warsaw Treaty countries are not going to scare anyone with their armed strength, though it is considerable.

As everyone knows, Viktor Kulikov continued, the Warsaw Treaty Organization was set up with the only aim of the collective defense of the achievements of socialism and peace. The almost 30 years of its existence are confirmation that the Warsaw Treaty is an entirely defensive organization both in its contents and in the objectives facing it. It is this fact that determines the character of our joint armed forces and objectives in their training. The main aim of the joint exercises, like the "Shield-84" exercises, were to work out and master dependable ways to repulse a possible attack of an aggressor and to rout him in any circumstances.

When accomplishing common tasks, the men of the fraternal armies get to know one another better, develop a deeper mutual respect and trust. The friendship and comradeship-in-arms between them grows stronger on the fields of exercises. Marshal Kulikov then said that the "Shield-84" exercises had been another step in the military advancement of the allied forces and a graphic illustration of their readiness to assure, by collective efforts, the security of the socialist nations.

The exercises also had a great political meaning. They supplied fresh graphic proof of growing military cooperation between the fraternal armies, of the unity of our countries and their constant striving to strengthen our defense alliance. This is particularly important at a time when the international situation continues to grow worse because of the United States and NATO, the marshal stressed.

Turning to the results of the exercises, Marshal Kulikov said they were on the whole good. The results, he said, fully satisfy us. The personnel demonstrated good military training and an ability to find their bearings in a complicated situation and to get the most out of their arms. The activities of the commanders and staffs at all levels likewise deserve good marks. They were proficient in organizing and planning military operations, gave the troops their assignments in good time, displayed foresight in troop management, and maintained constant coordination between different services and arms. Marshal Kulikov concluded by saying that the exercises had confirmed that the men of the joint armed forces were deeply aware of their responsibility in defending the revolutionary gains of their peoples. They are constantly, he said, improving their military training and are ready to give any aggressor a fitting rebuff.

Kulikov Cites Imperialism's Threat

LD161118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] The increasing threat of war emanating from the aggressive circles of imperialism and their attempts to resolve the constradictions between the socialist and capitalist systems not along a path of peace, but with recourse to force, compel the Warsaw Pact states to systematically strengthen their defensive capability, stated Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, in an article published in the field towards the end of the "Shield-84" exercises of the Warsaw Pact States Joint Armed Forces.

Exercises End; Objectives Achieved

LD141622 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 14 Sep 84

["In the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- A staff and troop exercise of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states codenamed "Shield-84" was held on the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on September 5-14.

In the course of the exercise, its participants trained the coordination of actions of the staffs and troops of the allied armies during joint combat operations. The exercise revealed the improved level of the operational and tactical training of the staffs, as well as higher field and air training standards of troops. It promoted a further consolidation of combat cooperation between the allied armies and the education of the personnel in the spirit of socialist internationalism and fraternal friendship. The objectives of the exercise have been achieved.

The exercise was controlled by the minister of national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, General of the Army Martin Dzur. The troops and staffs which took part in the exercise are returning to the places of their deployment.

Ustinov Returns to USSR

LD151457 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR, returned to Moscow today from Czechoslovakia, where he attended the Shield-84 exercises of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

CEMA TRANSPORT COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD150427 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] An extraordinary session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of Transport was held in Moscow from 12-14 September. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, The Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia participated in the session. The session was an important stage on the path toward further strengthening and deepening both the economic and scientific-technical cooperation of CEMA member countries in the sphere of transport and the qualitatively new level of this cooperation. In the center of attention were tasks for fulfilling decisions of the economic summit of CEMA member countries held in Moscow. Proposals for further intensifying the work of transport and strengthening mutual transport links were worked out.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD161733 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 16 Sep 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor-in-chief of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, department chief with MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN; and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer of All-Union Radio and Central Television]

Socialist Anniversaries

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello there, comrades. During these first weeks of September, notable dates in the history of many socialist countries are being marked. On 2 September, the SRV -- the first state of workers and peasants in Southeast Asia -- entered the year of its 40th anniversary. On 9 September, two memorable dates were marked simultaneously -- the 36th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK and the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. By tradition, jubilee celebrations have become a review of the achievements of the socialist states and an opportunity to define the most important landmarks for their further development. And it is noteworthy that everywhere the exceptional significance of the unity of these countries and their increasingly close cooperation with each other, and above all with the Soviet Union, was stressed.

As you know, comrades, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and approved at its latest session the results of the work of the Soviet party and government delegation, led by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, which took part in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. It was noted that the great successes of People's Bulgaria in socialist counstruction have, to a considerable degree, been brought about by the disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union and the development of all-around cooperation between our parties and states. In the spirit of the decisions of the recent CEMA economic summit conference in Moscow, a long-term intergrated program is currently being worked out for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria for the forthcoming 5-year plan and the period up to the year 2000.

[Kolchanov] At the present time, a shining example of brotherhood and broad cooperation is provided by international competition devoted to the anniversaries and notable events in the life of the peoples of the fraternal countries. Labor collectives are taking part in this international competition. Naturally, an active part is being played by mass organizations of working people, the trade unions.

[Zholkver] As a trade union paper, you are no doubt giving this broad coverage, Rudolf Georgiyevich.

[Kolchanov] Yes, we are giving it broad coverage -- that is our job and our honorable duty. Recently, trade union contacts have become particularly intensive. You will know that a visit by a delegation of the Free German Trade Union Federation, led by Comrade Harry Tisch, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo, has just ended, and literally a day does not pass without a visit to our country by trade union delegations on the level of enterprises, towns, and regions from the other fraternal socialist countries.

[Zholkver] It must be said that this unity and cooperation of the socialist states -- we have been talking about the sphere of production and trade union activity -- are also of course reflected in the coordination of positions on the major international problems.

During the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation to Bulgaria, the determination of the two countries to wage a consistent struggle against the military threat resulting from the militarist course of the United States and its NATO allies was reaffirmed. No doubt, the role of the Warsaw Pact defensive organization of socialist states is particularly great and important in this regard. Isn't that so, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich?

[Lebedev] Certainly, and, incidentally, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted the importance of the plan for measures in connection with preparations for a very important date -- the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. This 30th anniversary is being marked in May of next year. It is quite understandable that, of course, preparations for this date take into account the fact that the Warsaw Pact was set up in response to the setting up of the aggressive NATO bloc, and since that time the Warsaw Pact has been serving as a solid and reliable shield for the socialist states. So it is quite natural that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo termed this anniversary a major political event. It was stressed that the existence of the Warsaw Pact is inseparable from the consistent consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and their joint opposition to the aggressive militarist policies of the United States and its NATO allies, inseparable from the maintenance of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

As we know, very successful military exercises have just been taking place in Czechoslovakia. What is more, they were held in areas where 40 years ago the Slovak National Uprising began and developed. They were exercises that again demonstrated the brotherhood and fine level of training and political and military schooling of the armies of our fraternal socialist countries. The Warsaw Pact, at the same time, has acted as a very active instrument of peace, as the generator of very important peace-loving initiatives in the sphere of the key problems of disarmament and other issues related to international security.

[Zholkver] Yes, it must be said that the socialist countries give a resolute rebuff to all the attacks of the forces of imperialism, the reaction and hegemonism, be it in Europe or on other continents. Provocations continue on the western borders of the PRK, on the border with Thailand. From here, Pol Pot's men and all sorts of ragtag survivors who have found sanctuary on Thai territory encroach on Kampuchean territory. Well, they are being given a resolute rebuff, and it is a characteristic fact that even under these difficult circumstances, People's Kampuchea continues its peaceful construction -- again, with the active aid of our country. With the assistance of the Soviet Union, a higher technical institute, a vocational-technical center, and a hospital have been built here. Five diesel stations are being built: a very important branch of power generation, of course.

[Kolchanov] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, as far as Kampuchea is concerned, I would like to add to the successes that you have just mentioned the great successes that the Kampuchean people have scored in recent years in the sphere of agriculture and cultural construction. All these successes testify to the fact that the Kampuchean people support their government and, that after long years of Pol-Potism, if one can put it that way... [interruption]

[Zholkver] A regime of terror.

[Kolchanov] After this regime of terror and genocide, Kampuchea is really passing through a period of national prosperity. And all arguments to the effect that Pol Pot is allegedly entitled to head the Kampuchean Government -- and there is a great deal of such talk, and even attempts to drag a resolution on this through the General Assembly, and so on -- all this is groundless in the extreme and exposes the enemies of the Kampuchean people.

Founding Congress in Ethiopia

[Zholkver] Yes, it must be said that many other young and independent states are coming up against such intrigues by imperialist and hegemonist forces. We can see this, for instance, with Ethiopa. Exceptionally major events have just taken place there. You will know that the founding congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia was held: This was a great victory for the working class and all the working people in the country, and a natural result of the consistent implementation of the ideals of the Ethiopian revolution.

Ethiopa has just been marking its 10th anniversary in the presence of many delegations, including a delegation from our country, headed by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. And the events connected with celebrations to mark this anniversary also showed the full support and approval of the broad popular masses of Ethiopia for the policies of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, as it is now called, the policies of the country's leadership.

Indeed, the successes of this once-backward country are so great that even representatives of countries and press organs that do not have an entirely friendly attitude to socialism and Ethiopia itself cannot but acknowledge them. I recalled what the French publication LE MONDE wrote on this subject. It said that on this broad territory, where 32 million people live, feudal remnants are now being eliminated. While it remains a poor country, Ethiopia has finally entered the 20th century, LE MONDE said. Now, even broader plans have been made. Of course, the Workers' Party congress passed a 10-year plan for economic and social development, and, of course, it is doubly noteworthy that while our delegation was in Addis Ababa, the signing of a long-term program for economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia took place.

Situation in Afghanistan

It seems to me that when we talk of these attacks, the aggression, the undeclared wars, if you like, of the imperialist powers against the developing states, against states that have embarked on the road of revolutionary development, we cannot, naturally, omit Afghanistan.

[Lebedev] Yes, undoubtedly. As you know, in general if you look at the situation in and around Afghanistan it immediately becomes clear that there would long have been no more Afghan problem if it had not been for the undeclared wars you mentioned. The United States is waging a really outrageous, undeclared war, against the Afghan people, a war which is no longer being concealed much. The United States is camouflaging this war with the supposed refugee problem. But this problem was created precisely by U.S. provocations and support given through a variety of channels to the Afghan bandits, to those gangs which, as we know, obliterate whole villages, poison water wells, and so forth. Thus, some considerably understated figures, I think, were published not long ago in the United States itself, showing that since 1979, the so-called direct assistance for these bandits through the CIA has amounted to $325 million. This figure does not include the hundreds of millions of dollars that the United States is providing for the same purposes to Pakistan in the form of armaments, aid, and so forth.

[Zholkver] It must be said that in general these principles of aggression and undeclared wars that you just mentioned, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, are typical of U.S. policy in relation not only to Afghanistan but also to many other states, and by no means restricted to that region alone. I have in mind Latin and Central America, and the Near East. You see, it seems to me that this aggression is being waged not just by openly military means but also by means of other and no less destructive weapons; I have in mind the dollar.

Latin American Debt

[Kolchanov] You could possibly even talk of different kinds of aggression: political, diplomatic, military and financial, as you have just mentioned.

[Zholkver] Yes. Thus in Mar del Plata, Argentina a conference of ministers from 11 Latin Amiercan countries has been held in the last week. They discussed the problem of the crisis, literally, regarding these countries' colossal foreign debts.

[Kolchanov] They were citing some woeful facts. Take Argentina, for example, which has to repay $750 million by 30 September and, after a short time, an additional $1.7 billion.

[Lebedev] Yes, and another example of what you have been saying, Rudolf Georgiyevich, is Bolivia: yet another country with a colossal debt alongside its enormous natural resources. Siles, the president of Bolivia, noted recently that despite a threefold increase in the price of oil in the last 5 years, which brought the country an income of 244 billion bolivars, the foreign debt -- strange as it may seem -- increased in the same period from 82 billion to 200 billion bolivars, while the number of unemployed rose by 1 million. To translate this in terms of dollars, which is more readily understood, the country's foreign debt currently stands at more than $30 billion.

[Zholkver] In Mexico, the debts to mainly U.S. banks already approach $50 billion. It must be said though that as a result of its persistent and determined position, Mexico has now succeeded in gaining certain concessions regarding the repayment schedule for its foreign debts. Representatives of the Mexican Government and international banks held very sharp talks lasting several weeks. In any case, the dollar noose thrown around many countries is of course strangling the development of their national economies and hampering the solution of their acute social problems. And of course, when U.S. banks encounter such determined resistance, and in other cases too, they react with, we might say, conventional weapons. This we can see now with regard to Nicaragua where a quite brazen armed aggression is continuing and is being escalated.

In the same way, the actions of the U.S. Government also determine the preservation of tension in the Near East. Now the pretext for this is the search for mines in the Red Sea. On this pretext there is a concentration of....

[Kolchanov interrupts] You can see the maneuvering that may not even always be flexible. The United States and the CIA, in adapting to changing conditions also change their methods, but in principle, in essence, it is always the same: blatant imperialist piracy and blatant aggression against peoples who are trying to defend their independence.

U.S. Veto on Lebanon

[Zholkver] Yes, of course. One of the manifestations of this aggression, I would say, is the voting in the UN Security Council when it debated the issue of the continuing Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory. The United States was, as we all know, the only country that voted against, imposing a veto on the adoption of this resolution, and thus in fact encouraged Israel to continue to step up its aggression. It is no accident that following the UN Security Council session, Israeli troops carried out yet another, their 15th, attack from the territory of southern Lebanon on regions lying further to the north. There were air raids, and this is the result: The list of Lebanese victims killed by Israeli automatic fire includes a young man called Ali Assi, aged 16.

Western Human Rights Violations

There were reports from the other end of the African Continent, from the far south, where, during all the talk about the defense of human rights, a heated battle is in progress between the forces of reaction and the peoples who do not want to tolerate slavery. I have in mind the continuing unrest in the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. It is interesting to note that the minister of law and order -- there is such a minister in the RSA -- Minister Louis Le Grange stated that the reason behind the unrest among the blacks, as he says, is the activity of unidentified agitators. Then there was a report that several such agitators were liquidated by the forces headed by this minister of law and order. One of them was Laki Madzhola, aged 19. Another was Patrick Phala, aged 18. A third was Sakele Mbonani, aged 14. And a fourth was Joyce Nzama, aged 9: those are the unidentified agitators.

But is must be said that the reason is of course not in the agitation or in the activity of some kind of agitators. Rather, as the African National Congress stated recently when addressing ministers of this sort: We give you serious warning that we cannot continue living in this way; the time will come when our people will say: We told you but you did not listen. They do not want to listen. They do not want to accept the fact that the apartheid regime is a disgrace in the 20th century. People are opposed to it even while reaction is trying to consolidate its domination and is acting in the RSA with the support of the United States.

You know, we are talking about what might seem very remote points in the world. But after the data on the tragic events in the RSA, I came across other statistics: Since August 1969 some 2,391 people have died, not in the RSA and not in Lebanon, but in Ulster.

[Kolchanov] You know, Aledsandr Vladimirovich, I have just returned from Britain. It seems to me that the bloody tragedy in Northern Ireland has not proved enough for the present authorities. I am thinking of the coalminers' strike that now shakes all of Britain. This is what is happening in figures in relation to the British coalminers' strike: 6,000 arrests, 3,000 wounded, and 2 coalminers killed. The strike has now lasted, up to today, for 6 months and 4 days. How many more thousands will be arrested; how many more thousands will be wounded; and how many will fall victim? No one can tell.

And yet this is happening in jolly old England, which prides itself on its democratism and calls itself the primary source of democracy. The access roads to the mines look like battle fields, fires blaze, there is fighting around the barricades, blood flows. Units specially trained to suppress riots have joined ordinary police detachments in cutting off villages and carrying out reprisals against the strikers. These launch assaults against the strikers' picket lines, burst into strikers' homes, smash everything in their path, drag people into the street and mercilessly beat them up.

[Lebedev] And you could add to this the latest reports coming from the United States. President Reagan, as is known, has uttered so many emotional phrases about the fact that his administration has brought social justice, equality, and prosperity. He tries not to mention, of course, the way he settled accounts with the air traffic controllers' trade union, for instance. And what this policy of social prosperity yields is wholly evident from these latest statistics. In particular, on Labor Day -- and this, on the whole, is America's national holiday and has formerly always been celebrated with a great deal of pomp -- only on this occasion, the U.S. press writes that very few people gathered on New York's Fifth Avenue where the holiday is usually accompanied by resplendent processions and so forth. You can understand why. To take just one small example: for instance, on Labor Day itself, 11,000 employees of the AT&T telephone company, a major concern, and workers at U.S. Steel and General Electric, too, received dismissal notices.

This is altogether only a small example, but you will agree, Rudolf Georgiyevich, that we could probably add hundreds of examples of the way in which the present administration is settling accounts with trade union activists and trampling on trade union liberties.

[Kolchanov] There are, of course, thousands and millions of examples of violations of basic human rights. But what I would like to emphasize, you know, is that it seems to me that even a superficial analysis of the Western press is enough to convince people that Western propaganda has started talking much less about human rights. It is obvious why this is so: because with every week, there is fresh evidence of violation of these rights in their own countries in the West, and, on the contrary, of respect for and confirmation of respect for human rights here in the East. The contrast is clearly not to the West's credit, hence the silence.

Space Arms Race

[Zholkver] Yes, if we are talking about whose interests and whose rights -- if we may put it this way -- the same American Administration is defending, then of course it is primarily the interests, rights and opportunities of business, first and foremost of the military business in the United States, that are involved. Well now, this can be seen most clearly in the United States regarding discussion of the so-called star wars problem, the discussion of the prospects for creating space weapons. I saw a report in such a respectable U.S. newspaper as THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR to the effect that the main pressure calling for progress in testing these space weapons is being exerted by the aerospace industry in the United States, whose nucleus incidentally is situated in southern California -- this is Reagan's state. And the concept of these star wars, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, promises this industry a profitable future for a long time to come.

[Lebedev] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, a few words here too about the wholly cynical hypocrisy of that same U.S. Administration, which is proceeding toward carrying the arms race into outer space, despite the fact that they are thus clearly already quite consciously preparing the ground for violating the very important Soviet-U.S. treaty or antimissile defense systems signed in 1972. All the most prominent U.S. experts and major politicians such as Edward Kennedy, for instance, declare that this treaty is just as important today as it was when it was signed.

[Kolchanov] Even more important now.

[Lebedev] And maybe more important now when, indeed, the threat of the militarization of outer space hangs over the whole earth. And what are the State Department and the White House doing now, then? According to the classical pattern, they shout stop, thief! And, quite brazen in their slander, they are starting to accuse the Soviet Union of allegedly violating the antimissile defense treaty. They can adduce nothing concrete, everything is of the order of probably, possibly and so forth, in order to divert attention from their real and unimaginary intentions to go ahead and violate this treaty and carry out tests of this antisatellite system. [as heard]

[Kolchanov] Why, all these crude ruses are even contained in the very title of the Americans' space program: it is called, after all, antimissile defense. It is an insurance in order to inflict the first aggressive strike.

[Zholkver] But then, you understand, we are talking about space weapons and star wars here, but there is a very earth-based foundation to all this. For, indeed, how can you negotiate about reducing armaments, armed forces and nuclear weapons on earth, when a fresh spiral is being prepared to transfer this into outer space? And, that means the very basis of halting the arms race not only in outer space but on earth as well as being undermined.

This in fact finds expression in the position of the U.S. delegation, for instance, at that same Stockholm conference, where they clearly have no wish to reach an agreement on issues related to strengthening confidence and security and disarmament in Europe, and only stage attempts to attain so-called transparency of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in order, in fact, to gain the possibility of a more accurate choice of targets in deploying U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe.

[Kolchanov] There is also another very interesting aspect here, one about which we do not often talk: transparency. And then the Americans reel off a whole heap, so to speak, of their military-technical proposals, but it is always armed forces in Europe that are involved here, and chiefly in the European territory of the Soviet Union.

There is no word in the American proposals about the U.S. land and air forces across the ocean that can be transferred to the European Continent practically within days and even within hours. Washington thinks that the air forces based on U.S. aircraft carriers in European waters should not be subject to control and inspection. That is unbounded impudence concealed behind the same old words about the Soviet Union not seeming to want to negotiate about anything.

[Lebedev] Well now, even against the background of those examples we have cited today, the hypocrisy of this position is clear. And if we take, shall we say, the United Nations and the U.S. position in the United Nations, all the more so in that next week on 18 September....

[Kolchanov interrupts] Yes, on the 18th.

[Lebedev] ...the 39th session of the UN General Assembly opens. Well, if you will allow me, I shall cite just a few brief statistics. If we take the disarmament resolutions submitted at every session primarily by the socialist countries and the Soviet Union, then this is the position adopted by the United States during discussion of these issues: in 1981 at the 36th session, the United States voted against 4 of 10 resolutions on disarmament; 1 year later at the 37th session, the United States voted against 5; at the 38th session against as many as 6. Altogether, the dynamics of this....

[Zholkver interrupts] There's an obvious progression.

[Lebedev] There is, so to speak, an obvious progression. In 1982, at the 37th session, the United States voted alone against 2 resolutions; at the 38th session the United States was the only country to vote against 7 resolutions on problems of disarmament and international security. And while we are on the subject of outer space, the U.S. delegation was alone in voting against the resolution on preventing the militarization of outer space at both the 37th and 38th, that is the two previous sessions.

[Zholkver] Well, to sum up our conversation, I believe we can state that there is a stubborn struggle in the world between the forces of progress and reaction and between the forces of socialism and imperialism. The world clearly neither wishes nor desires to live according to American standards, according to the norms and principles of the world of capitalism, nor will it do so.

On that note, we end our conversation. Thank you, comrades, for taking part in it. Thank you, comrade listeners, for your attention.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD150934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1615 GMT 14 Sep 84

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, All-Union Radio commentator, with Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer; Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, state television and political observer; and commentator Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachanov]

Antiwar Movement

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] A generally recognized new factor in the present-day international situation is an antiwar movement that is unprecedented in its mass membership and in its intensity. At the same time, we are witnessing the fact that a whole wave of antimissile demonstrations sweeping across Western Europe failed to prevent the start of the installation of new American missiles on the continent. In this connection, some people are posing the question as to how effective the efforts of the antiwar movement are. "What is the real contribution of peace campaigners to resisting the militarist plans of the United States and NATO?" asks Sergey Pavlovich Bulychev from Saransk. I shall ask TASS political observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin to reply to this question.

[Shishkin] The unambiguous reply to this question and to doubts as to the efficacy of the peace movement can only be that no temporary failures can diminish the enormously increased role of antiwar actions and protests. Yes, indeed, the threat of nuclear war has not yet been removed. In the existing situation, peaceloving forces do not yet have the ability to decisively and irreversibly tip the scales in their favor. But neither can the forces of war operate without any control, guided just by their own wishes. War has ceased to be a fatal inevitability and this also shows in a real sense the influence of the mass peace movement.

Take just Western Europe for example. There is a clearly growing desire to erect a barrier against Reagan's egoistic and adventurist course. There is a growing understanding in the most diverse circles that the United States regards Western Europe as a bridgehead, as a threater of military operations, and that Washington is prepared to sacrifice Western Europe. And many in Europe are reaching the correct conclusion that security can only be assured by rejecting Washington's strategy. This is shown by such things as the Netherlands' deferral of a final decision on missile deployment, the Danish Parliament's decision on the country's noninvolvement in the financing of work to set up the infrastructure for the missiles, and the refusal of the Greek and Spanish Governments to fully endorse the documents of the latest NATO Council session.

Under the influence of the mass antiwar movement, there is also a considerable positive shift taking place in the standpoint of social democrats. Antimissile and anti-American sentiments have grown noticeably among them. Several influential social democratic parties, for instance, in West Germany, Greece, Sweden, Finland, and Austria, as well as the British and Australian Labour Parties are with increasing frequency and insistence advancing proposals that run counter to the U.S. aggressive course. The majority of the socialist and social democratic parties of Western Europe are against Pershing II's and cruise missiles, although they waver when it comes to the main issue, the need to pull these missiles out as a precondition for the resumption of Soviet-American talks.

Also of great significance is the fact that in elections to the European Parliament, it was by and large parties that had put questions of detente and peace at the center of their election compaign and had actively come out against the American missiles, that were successful. It was above all parties that had strongly advocated the installation of Pershings and Tomahawks, or had been indecisive in the campaign against this adventure, that found themselves punished with a sometimes quite considerable drop in support.

In the United States itself, Reagan's line toward the exacerbation of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is meeting with increasingly tangible opposition. This can be felt particularly in the ranks of the Democratic Party and on the part of its presidential candidate. But resistance to this line can also of late be felt in Congress. Albeit timidly, Congress is attempting to do something to moderate the Pentagon's appetite: For instance, it has cut allocations for the MX missiles, it is refusing funds for the start of production of binary chemical weapons and it has imposed certain restrictions on the full-scale testing of antisatellite weapons.

As a result of all this, as well as out of election considerations, the White House has been compelled to modify its tactics and has started to go in for peaceloving demagogy. A change in phraseology, of course, means something as well, because it also shows the effectiveness of the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and other peaceloving forces and the whole antiwar movement. But one cannot fail to see the far-reaching plan of Reagan and those in Western Europe who say yes to him and who mimic him. The intention is to use pseudo-peaceloving rhetoric as a cover for the continuing arms race, the acceleration of military programs and the use of the policy of force, and to conceal the fact that the militarist, adventurist course of the Reagan administration remains unchanged.

Stockholm Conference

[Lavrentyev] Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed work in Stockholm on 11 September. Our Yaroslavl listener Maykov, in particular, asks about the work of this conference. He asks: What are the prospects for a constructive solution of the tasks facing the conference, and what hinders this?

[Shishkin] Frankly speaking, for the time being it is hard to hope for any rapid and successful progress at this very necessary and very important international forum. This is already the third Stockholm conference session, and to judge by all events, the United States and its allies intend, as they did in the past, to follow the same line, which is clearly directed toward frustrating constructive agreements. So as not to make unsubstantiated remarks, I shall cite President Reagan's statement that was specially timed to coincide with the opening of the latest session of the Stockholm conference and that maintained his characteristic pseudo-peacemaking style. Thus, this statement says the following: The United States and other Western countries put forward for the Stockholm conference a series of specific measures in the sphere of information, observation and verification, calculated to diminish the possibility of war in consequence of a miscalculation or sudden attack. These measures should apply to all of Europe, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals. However, Reagan asserts, the Soviet Union adopted a more rhetorical approach to the conference, seeking to attain the adoption of declarations that are already included in other international agreements.

But when examined more closely, the so-called specific measures Reagan spoke of are nothing other than a demand for espionage to be legalized. The hazy wording about observation and verification conceal a whole series of so-called transparency measures, aimed at disclosing the structure and activities of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and its allies. This concept, that has nothing in common with the task of strengthening confidence and security of states, but which is capable of sowing suspicion and mistrust, has already been rejected by the socialist countries in the past. This concept is merely a manifest addition to the activity of the NATO special services, and an attempt to give them the appearance of legitimacy. Its frank one-sidedness is proclaimed by the very fact that, as Reagan declared, it should apply from the Atlantic to the Urals, leaving out, of course, the entire territory of the United States.

Alongside all this, the American President, without batting an eyelid, proclaimed the Soviet Union's broad-ranging initiatives, designed to strengthen confidence and security not just verbally put in deed, and to serve the cause of disarmament in Europe to be purely rhetorical. The Soviet Union's proposals envisage major measures such as the obligation of those states participating in the conference that possess nuclear weapons not be the first to use those weapons. Let us not forget that the Soviet Union has already unilaterally assumed this obligation as far back as 1982, and this step met with very broad support and admiration from the whole world. For if there is no first strike, then there will be no second strike, and thereby the threat of a nuclear catastrophe arising will be removed. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries also propose the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. The Soviet proposals provide for reduction in military expenditure, freeing Europe from chemical weapons and the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the continent. The Soviet Union is also ready to draft additional confidence measures developing the corresponding articles of the Helsinki Final Act. These relate in particular to limiting the scale of military exercises, preliminary announcement of major military exercises and movements, and transfers of troops in Europe and the adjacent sea area and airspace.

In short, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed in his answers to PRAVDA, only with strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security of the sides are serious and fruitful negotiations possible. Washington's repudiation of this principle has already led to the break-off of the negotiations in Geneva. Washington dynamited these negotiations. The continuation of such a line in Stockholm is also hampering the successful progress of the conference, the third session of which began this week in the Swedish capital.

U.S. Elections

[Lavrentyev] Many of our listeners are interested in how the election race is developing in the United States. Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, you have worked in the United States for many years and are well acquainted with the mechanics of electing U.S. presidents. Following the conclusion of the Democratic and Republican Party conventions, the struggle for the presidential chair has entered the final stretch, so to speak. What new elements have recently appeared in this race?

[Shishkin] It is wholly evident that the race between the main candidates to the presidential chair, the Republican candidate Reagan and the Democrat Mondale, is heating up with every passing day. It would be premature to surmise which one of the two will win the election, but even now one should not forget the truth we learn as children. In the United States, the so-called two-party system is in operation in which two major bourgeois parties, the Republican and Democratic, periodically change places with one another in power, securing the interests of the ruling imperialist class. Creating the appearance of democracy in the election race, this system, as Karl Marx himself commented, allows the bourgeoisie to perpetuate its supremacy, alternatively letting power fall from one hand in order to be immediately grasped again with the other.

All this, of course, does not mean that we are quite indifferent both to the elections themselves in the United States and to the results of those elections. For, without altering the essence of the system in the United States and the basis of its policy, elections not infrequently bring new accents and even turnabouts in policies. Suffice it to mention, for example, that Roosevelt's arrival in the White House put an end to a lengthy period of nonrecognition of the Soviet Union by the United States, and to a rapid establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

The CPUSA, too, adheres to an analogous point of view. Thus, Gus Hall, the party general secretary, in answer to a question from a UPI correspondent, underlined that although the differences between Reagan and Mondale are not all that great, Mondale is the lesser of the two evils. Gus Hall added to this that there are millions of people in the United States who would vote for Communist Party candidates in normal circumstances; however, he added, in this election they will most likely vote for Mondale, on the grounds that he is indeed the lesser of two evils.

Taking all the aforesaid into consideration, the great interest being shown in the elections this year, both inside and outside the United States, becomes understandable. For duirng the period the Reagan administration has been in power, the pendulum of political life in that country has moved very far to the right. This has not only struck a painful blow against millions of impoverished Americans, but has also led to a sharp deterioration in the international situation and an unprecedented aggravation in the struggle between the two world social systems. The Reagan administration has turned out to be the most anti-Soviet, most hostile to our country and most militaristic of all governments with which we have had occasion to deal.

This was once again most graphically demonstrated by the Dallas Republican Party convention. The election platform adopted there can wholly justifiably be called the manifesto of American reaction. It consolidates the orientation toward continuing the policy of confrontation and force of the United States in regard to the Soviet Union, and in international affairs as a whole, toward further whipping up of the arms race, including the space arms race, and toward intensifying U.S. interference in various regions of the world, undermining progressive regimes and struggle against national liberation and revolutionary movements. From this it can be understood that the Reagan and Republican Party line of exacerbation of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is greeted with growing anxiety and increasingly perceptible opposition in the United States itself. The Democratic Party and its presidential candidate Mondale have come out against this line, especially in the sphere of the arms race and confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Against the background of all this, analyzing the positions of the Republicans and Democrats on basic issues of domestic and foreign policy, taking into account both party conventions, one can perceive that foreign policy problems are increasingly becoming the most vulnerable points for Reagan.

It should be admitted that so far the Democrats have clearly lacked the ability to put these issues consistently in the center of the election discussion. To judge by the reports and statements of the U.S. press, the Democrats' leaders are themselves not a little concerned about tactical and organizational weaknesses that are still afflicting Mondale's election campaign. They are of the opinion that Mondale should eliminate the lack of vigor and loud and fiery slogans as soon as possible. Mondale himself also admits that things are far from satisfactory in regard to all this. Mondale has indeed taken one or two measures in recent days to put his apparatus into better order and consult more closely with other experienced politicians in his party. One of Mondale's latest speeches, namely that at the American Legion, demonstrated that he is starting to more purposefully put the problems of war and peace, the necessity of halting the arms race and of changing the approach to relations with the Soviet Union to the forefront of the election campaign.

U.S. Involvement in Afghanistan

[Lavrentyev] A week ago we started to discuss the situation in and around Afghanistan. As you will recall, we were talking about the so-called foreign advisers who organize and direct the activities of counterrevolutionary gangs, and at the same time, engage in the plunder of Afghanistan's historical and cultural treasures and natural resources.

Our topic today will be the foreign policy aspect of the Afghan problem and the external threat to the cause of the April revolution. I shall hand over the microphone to our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov.

[Kachanov] You will know, comrades, that the revolutionary reforms in Afghanistan, begun 6 and a 1/2 years ago, have aroused very strong resistance from the ousted exploiting classes, actively supported by international reaction and imperialism. During these 6 years, Afghanistan has been subjected to very strong pressure from imperialist forces. An undeclared war is being waged against it. The Reagan administration is the main organizer of this war.

Here are some facts and figures. According to CBS, a leading American TV company, the CIA annually allocates up to $75 million for subversive activity in Afghanistan. The Pentagon, State Department and other U.S. departments also engage in energetic anti-Afghan activity. NEWSWEEK has reported that in the U.S. Defense Department budget, allocations for military aid to counterrevolutionary gangs amount to $125 million this year alone. Since 1980, the State Department has allocated more than $300 million in the form of aid to the so-called Afghan refugee camps. And so it goes on. The American press itself admits that in the last few years the White House has placed at least $1.5 billion at the disposal of the Afghan counterrevolution.

What are these funds used for? Here is what the American TIME magazine had to say on the subject in June of this year. Regularly, every few days, the article said, mortar shells, grenade launchers, missile launchers, machineguns, automatic weapons and sniper rifles are brought into Afghanistan by covert routes for the rebels. These weapons are taken from Army stockpiles in the United States itself and from that of its NATO allies, particularly West Germany. After the removal of manufacturers' marks, the weapons are put into special containers and dispatched to the numerous CIA staging posts in the Persian Gulf region, in particular in Oman and Saudi Arabia. There, it is packaged to look like ordinary commercial freight and is shipped to Pakistan on cargo ships. From there it goes to the territory of Afghanistan.

The magazine gave the example of a batch of mortar shells, shipped in this way, which was camouflaged as telephone equipment for a religious organization. There is, moreover, an agreement with Pakistan wherein all freight earmarked for the notorious Afghan refugees in Pakistani ports is exempt from customs inspection. It is not hard to notice that the territory of Pakistan is the main bridgehead from which the undeclared war is waged. Over 120 centers for training and equipping counterrevolutionary gangs are located there. Everything is run by American instructors. The main headquarters of the Afghan counterrevolution ringleaders is in the Pakistani city of Peshawar. From there, radio propaganda is beamed at the Afghan population on a massive scale.

But that is not all. The Pakistani authorities place their own military machine at the disposal of the counterrevolutionary rabble. It is well-known that the regime of Ziaul Haq recently handed over about a score of army dumps containing weapons and ammunition to the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionaries. Some groups of bandits are undergoing special training in Pakistani military units.

The undeclared war that imperialism and reaction are waging against Democratic Afghanistan has already brought vast damage to the country. Fifty percent of schools and hospitals, 14 percent of state transport facilities, 75 percent of all communication lines and several power stations have been destroyed or put out of service by the gangs' actions. The total amount of damage is put at over 24 billion afghanis. This is an enormous amount for the country.

So, as you can see, comrades, the main thing that prevents the Afghan people from going about their lives and from building their future is the threat from outside as well as imperialist interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan. All the foreign policy efforts of the People's Democratic Party and Government of Afghanistan are directed toward the elimination of this threat. But more about that in our next program.

Status of West Berlin

[Lavrentyev] And now, we reply to a letter from Aleksandr Grigoriyevich Ponomarev from Izhevsk. He asks about the status of West Berlin. I shall ask Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, to answer this question.

[Zholkver] Comrade Ponomarev, and some other listeners, too, ask in their letters the wholly reasonable question: West Berlin is situated on the territory of the GDR, yet it is separated from the GDR capital. How did this come about?

For many years, West Berlin was actively used as a bridgehead for subversive activity against the GDR. I recall that the Western press itself described West Berlin as a spearhead in the body of the GDR, and also as a cheap atomic bomb. Indeed, such a policy in regard to West Berlin not infrequently gave rise to serious tension in central Europe, and was contrary to the interests of the town's population itself, which was interested in a peaceful, calm development.

In the seventies, which, as is known, were a period of relaxation of international tension, the West Berlin problem was also successfully regulated. Following lengthy negotiations, on 3 September 1971 the USSR, United States, Britain and France signed the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, which reflected the balance of interests of all interested parties. The foundation was laid for the peaceful development of the city; conditions were established for it to turn from a source of dispute and tension into a constructive element of peace and relaxation of tension in central Europe. A pivotal proposition in the agreement was the statement of the fact that West Berlin does not belong to the FRG and cannot be governed by it. West Berlin's links with the outside world, first and foremost with its immediate environment, the GDR, were regulated.

The years elapsed since that time have graphically confirmed the usefulness of the quadripartite agreement. The situation in West Berlin itself and around it has been considerably normalized.

However, one cannot but see another side of the matter. Normalization of the situation in central Europe is evidently not to the liking of aggressive circles, and they are doing everything possible to make things hot again. From both Bonn and Washington attempts are emerging, without preliminary permission [avochnyym poryadkom], so to speak, to touch up the quadripartite agreement and to test it to its limits. Notwithstanding the unambigous provisions of this document, West Berlin is frequently visited by ministers from Bonn, who try to accomplish their official acts, as they put it, here. The matter has gone so far that the recently-elected new president of the FRG paid his first official visit in a series of visits to the FRG lands to West Berlin itself.

One cannot but draw attention to the fact that all sorts of revanchist organizations have recently stepped up their activities in the city. All this is in direct violation of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, and this cannot but be of concern to all who have an interest in stable peace in central Europe. The Soviet Union has on more than one occasion drawn the attention of the Western powers and the FRG and the entire world public to this.

REAGAN, KOHL REPEAT HITLER SLOGANS, METHODS

PM161630 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Gribachev article under the rubric "Who Is Repeating the Mistakes of the Past": "Mirages" -- capitalized passages originally published in boldface]

[Text] As far back as 15 years ago I had occasion to write that a dual mirage was hanging over West Germany. At that time, U.S. politicians were making assiduous efforts to turn the FRG into the warhead of a projectile targeted against the USSR while high-ranking FRG figures harbored the illusion that they would be able to "ride" this warhead to revenge, to a "Reich within the 1937 borders."

A considerable length of time has passed since then. Many people have learned many things during this time and have moved up to a more senior class on the world history course. But, alas, the mirages about which I was speaking have not only not dissipated but, by all indications, are troubling to an even greater extent the imagination of certain American and West German politicians. President Reagan is frenziedly building up the might of this warhead, while Chancellor Kohl is displaying less and less concern about camouflage and is increasingly encouraging the revanchists, who are demanding the recarving of the postwar map in their favor. Here we can hear the metallic sound of not only scissors but also the tracks of tanks and tractors delivering cruise missiles with nuclear charges to their positions. Surely Bonn's thinking is not so strange that people there believe that by turning groves of missiles into thickets of missiles they are increasing the FRG's security and securing some advantages for the country? Incidentally, Goering asserted at one time that no bomb would fall on Germany....

THE QUESTION ARISES: IS GERMAN REVANCHISM NOT "RETURNING TO ITS ROOTS" [VOZVRASHCHAYETSYA NA KRUGI SVOYA]? FOR IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT FORCES CRAZY ABOUT PRECISELY REVANCHISM CAME TO POWER IN GERMANY IN 1933 -- FORCES NURTURED BY THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF THAT TIME AND ARMED WITH THE IDEOLOGY OF NAZISM. THEY THREW POSTWAR TREATIES ON THE GARBAGE HEAP, FRENZIEDLY ARMED THEMSELVES, AND DREAMED OF WORLD DOMINATION. THIS WAS PROMOTED BY BRITISH AND FRENCH POLITICIANS OF THE TIME WHO WERE BLINDED BY ANTI-SOVIETISM.

THEY CLOSED THEIR EYES TO THE REVISION OF POSTWAR TREATIES, OPPOSED DISARMAMENT, AND PLAYED OUT THE FARCE OF THE "POLICY OF NONINTERFERENCE" AS SPAIN WAS STRANGLED BY FRANCO'S FASCISTS AND HITLER'S WOLFHOUNDS.

A grubby row is currently being kicked up in the West with the aim of casting a shadow over Soviet policy on the eve of World War II. The subject of the speculation is the Soviet Union's conclusion of a treaty with Germany. But what is in fact going on?

The great sculptor Rodin said that it is very simple to create a work of art: You have to take a piece of marble and cut away all the superfluous bits. Let us do the same thing in order to elucidate the truth.

Were Britain and France possibly proposing a disarmament program? No, it was the Soviet Union that proposed such a program, while the West rejected disarmament. In Munich, Chamberlain and Daladier offered their ally, Czechoslovakia, for Hitler to tear to pieces, despite the fact that the Soviet Union was proposing a collective rebuff. Moscow proposed the conclusion of a mutual aid treaty to Britain and France, but they sent nonplenipotentiary delegations to the talks who wormed out how many troops the USSR would send in if Hitler attacked Britain and France but refused to assume any commitments upon themselves. This was done on the principle that: If things go badly for us, you are obliged to help, but if things go badly for you, get out of it on your own. Furthermore, the landowner government of Poland, carried away by anti-Sovietism -- and not without consultation with Britain and France, of course -- refused to allow Soviet troops to transit its territory for operations against the aggressor.

What was the point of this multi-act farce staged by Britain and France? To avoid offending Hitler, God forbid, save themselves, and place the Soviet Union in mortal danger. The essence of these Western machinations was simple, instead of jointly laying a path across the bog, drown your fellow traveler and carry on over his corpse. What alternative was left to the Soviet Government? It accepted Germany's proposal to conclude a nonaggression pact. It accepted it, thereby deferring the fascist invasion, but only deferring it, because nobody in our country believed in fascism's decency and the most common formula was that "Hitler equals war!"

So how is the present Western propaganda hullabaloo to be assessed? Let me be forthright -- indeed, forgive me such forthrightness as a battalion commander on the Stalingrad front and a man who marched into Berlin and Prague -- all this hullabaloo involving attempts to cast a shadow over Soviet policy on the eye of the war is nothing other than THE PROSTITUTION OF HISTORY TO JUSTIFY THE PROSTITUTED POLICY OF CHAMBERLAIN AND DALADIER. There is nothing else to it, neither facts nor common sense.

This is the soil from which World War II sprang, Nazi revanchism fostered by Prussian militarism and monopolist magnates, and the anti-Sovietism, hypocrisy, and pathological shortsightedness of the Western politicians of the time. There is no food for discussion here, but there are grounds for caution -- the current wave of Western anti-Sovietism is very reminiscent of the one on the eve of World War II.

A third world war is coming to a head [zreyet] under the leadership of the United States and with the connivance of other Western powers in Europe. Europe has long been referred to over the ocean as the "forward theater of military operations." But the third world war will be NUCLEAR and there will be no returning "to roots." The end result will be a lunar desert.

But maybe President Reagan believes that the United States is surrounded by some impenetrable wall reaching up to the sky? Let him consult with his scientists -- they say that no such wall exists. Or maybe the leaders of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union], acting in accordance with Adenauer's behests and Josef Strauss' recipes, believe that the German people are ripe for suicide?

HITER PREPARED FOR WAR UNDER DIFFUSE SLOGANS ABOUT 'COMBATING THE BOLSHEVIK DANGER." IT WOULD BE INTERESTING TO KNOW WHETHER PRESIDENT REAGAN AND CHANCELLOR KOHL ARE AWARE THAT, IN JUSTIFYING THE STUFFING OF EUROPE WITH NUCLEAR DEVICES IN TERMS OF "COMBATING COMMUNISM" AND "THE SOVIET THREAT" AND REVISING THE WARTIME AND POSTWAR AGREEMENTS OF THE ANTI-HITLER COALITION (THE FRG HAS GAINED THE RIGHT TO PRODUCE STRATEGIC WEAPONS AND REAGAN IS TALKING ABOUT NONRECOGNITION OF THE YALTA AGREEMENTS), THEY ARE MERELY REPEATING HITLER'S SLOGANS AND METHODS?

In any event, there is one thing that should be remembered by all who are nurturing ideas of revenge and "crusades" against communism: how Hitler ended up. There have always been people willing to risk other people's futures, but in truth it would not do each one of them any harm to also think about their own heads: Dying from poison in the stomach, like Hitler and Goebbels, or from a body rotting from radioactivity is not the best of prospects.

Those who produce and are seduced by mirages must remember this.

Incidentally, drug addicts take solace from mirages -- they take their poison, unpleasant reality recedes, and sweet visions float into their stupefied consciousness. For some people in the West have not ANTI-SOVIETISM and REVANCHISM become POLITICAL NARCOTICS with which they are stupefying themselves and attempting to stupefy others?

It looks very much like it. But will the peoples, will mankind agree to pay with their lives for the alien sickness of mirage-inducing political drug addiction? For many people well know the price of such visions: believe them and you will perish.

TASS STATEMENT SCORES TEMPORARY SEABED AGREEMENT

PM170923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Recently the United States, Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, France, Japan and Holland signed in Geneva the so-called temporary agreement on questions of deep-water areas of the seabed.

The conclusion of this agreement is an attempt to legalize the striving of a number of imperialist monopolies to seize and divide the most promising sections of the international area of the seabed in circumvention and violation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The purpose of this action is to carry our uncontrolled activities in prospecting and mining the resources of the seabed to the detriment of the lawful interests of other states. This separate deal that contradicts the letter and spirit of the Convention on the Law of the Sea was resolutely condemned by the overwhelming majority of participant states in the preparatory commission for the international Seabed Authority and an international tribunal for the Law of the Sea at this commission's recent regular session in Geneva.

The temporary agreement, worked out under pressure from the U.S. Administration and directed at undermining equitable mutually beneficial international cooperation in developing the world ocean, reflects Washington's hegemonistic, expansionist course in international affairs.

It is regrettable that some states that have signed the UN Law of the Sea Convention have become parties to the separate agreement, although generally recognized standards of international law oblige signatories to an international treaty to refrain from any actions directed at undermining it. This, naturally, fully applies to the convention, which is of a universal character.

As was rightly noted in the April 23, 1983 Soviet Government statement, the U.S. Administration, to please big American monopolies that are pressing for unrestricted access to the resources of the sea, is trying to undermine the convention, to impose its obstructionist approach to it on other states as well.

Having proclaimed a crusade against the convention signed by 134 states, Washington is trying to undermine and counter it by way of concluding a series of "mini treaties", the so-called temporary agreement actually being one of them.

Law and order in the international area of the seabed, and in the world ocean in general, can be ensured only by way of the strict fulfillment by all states of the provisions of the convention and decisions of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The agreement of the eight countries can be qualified only as a challenge to the entire international community.

Emphatically condemning and rejecting this agreement as illegal and unlawful, the Soviet Union, naturally, will not take its provisions into consideration.

MATERIALS CONCERNING UPCOMING UN SESSION

USSR Stance Outlined

PM131535 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Sep 84 p 3

[APN report: "Realism and Responsibility for the Fate of Peace (The USSR's Stance at the Scheduled 39th UN General Assembly Session)"]

[Text] Authoritative Soviet circles consider the opening of the 39th UN General Assembly session on 18 September 1984 an important international event. The significance of the upcoming international forum is determined primarily by the fact that it is now more essential than ever to focus the attention and efforts of states on the problem of preventing nuclear war, on the solution of which mankind's very survival depends.

Together with the other socialist community countries, the USSR is going to the forum with major proposals on preventing nuclear war and creating an atmosphere of trust among states.

The main thrust of the proposals put forward by the USSR and the other socialist community countries is the adoption of specific steps aimed at ending the race in all types of armaments and, above all, nuclear arms. The important new proposal by Mongolia is one such step. In essence, it wants the world organization to reaffirms each people's sacred right to peace, which, in the nuclear age, is equivalent to the right to life. In accordance with Mongolia's draft resolution, the General Assembly would emphasize that ensuring the peoples' right to peace requires that the policy of states, primarily all states possessing nuclear weapons, be focused on eliminating the nuclear threat and that nuclear states be guided in relations with one another by certain agreed standards of conduct in the interests of preventing nuclear war.

The prevention of nuclear war would be decisively facilitated if those nuclear states that have not yet done so were to follow the USSR's example and assume a commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons, which is in accordance with the appeals of the 37th and 38th UN General Assembly session. The Soviet Union shares the opinion expressed by a number of nonaligned states that commitments by nuclear states on the non-first-use of nuclear weapons could be enshrined in a document of an international legal character.

In the USSR's opinion, it is essential to translate the UN decision on a nuclear arms freeze into the language of practical agreements without delay. The joint declaration by the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden which centers on an appeal to freeze nuclear arsenals and rapidly begin their reduction indicates that the need for this is urgent and keenly felt by all.

Of special topicality are the USSR's initiatives that envisage the reliable prevention of the extension of the arms race to space and the attainment of the United Nation's proclaimed goal of using infinite space exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The Soviet Union advocates that the United Nations' authority and potential be actively used to achieve a just settlement of conflicts and the elimination of seats of tension in the Near East, Central America, southern Africa, and other parts of the world. The USSR proceeds firmly from the premise that all acts of aggression and tyranny, interference in the affairs of independent states, and attempts to raise terrorism to the level of state policy are impermissible in international relations.

The Soviet Union believes that the militarist course aimed at preparing nuclear war and undermining the foundations of peaceful relations among states and the attacks against the United Nations can and must be resolutely opposed at the approaching session by the peace-loving states' policy of realism and responsibility for the fate of peace. This is what the peoples expect from the UN forum.

Chernyshev Hits U.S. Position

LD171009 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 17 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Vladimir Chernyshev reports:

The 39th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, which is the biggest and most authoritative international organization, is scheduled to open at the U.N. Headquarters on September 18. On the session's preliminary agenda there are nearly 140 items reflecting the whole depth and complexity of the contemporary world's problems. The delegates are to discuss in the first place practical problems pertaining to the solution of the key issues of the present -- eliminating the threat of nuclear war, improving the international political climate and curbing the arms race.

The U.N. General Assembly session is opening against the background of a complicated international situation aggravated through the fault of the United States, whose actions are aimed at further building-up tensions. Under these conditions the Soviet Union is bringing to the forum a large complex of peace initiatives according with the interests and aspirations of the entire humankind and aimed at a change in international relations in favour of peace and preventing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe hanging over the world.

The USSR's proposal that the nuclear powers be guided in their relations by certain agreed norms with the aim of preventing nuclear war has won world-wide acclaim. It is precisely within this framework that the Soviet Union has unileraterally committed itself not to be the first to use the nuclear weapons. Of tremendous significance is the USSR's proposal on preventing a militarization of outer space.

There is no type of weapons, which the Soviet Union would not agree to limit, ban and withdraw from arsenals through fair and serious talks, on this basis of equality and universal security.

The USSR declares for enhancing and role of the United Nations Organization in eliminating the dangerous seats of tensions in the Middle East, Central America, southern Africa and in other hot spots of the world, for firmly asserting the principle of inadmissibility of the threat of force or its use in inter-state relations, a strengthening of trust between the countries and peoples and ensuring favourable conditions for socio-economic progress of all peoples.

The United States diplomacy appears at the United Nations Organization from diametrically opposite position. Washington is using showy, purely time-serving "peaceableness" as a cover for its crusade, which is spearheaded, as a matter of fact, against the whole of the world, the policy of institutionalized terrorism aimed at dumping the governments objectionable to the United States, of waging undeclared wars and open aggressions, of claims to recarve the political map of the world and attempts at ensuring global superiority.

The United States increasingly often meets with strong criticism at the U.N., remains in isolation in a debate on the most crucial problems. The decisions of the United Nations Organization directed at improving the international situation, ensuring a free development of all countries, eliminating racism, condemning military interference in the affairs of sovereign states, cause exasperation in Washington, which is trying to decide the destinies of the world and force its will everywhere and on everybody.

In answer the United States launches crude malicious attacks against the U.N. and its specialized agencies, tries to achieve a change through blackmail in the principled positions of the United Nations Organization on the most important issues of the present-day world. The great-power ambitions of the U.S. ruling circles are in clear conflict with the present-day realities and sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the international community. The peoples of the world have the right to hope that the participants in the 39th U.N. General Assembly session will display political realism and responsibility for the destinies of the world, for strengthening international security, for containing and then ending the arms race, for eliminating the seats of conflicts.

38th Session Reviewed

LD171008 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The 38th U.N. General Assembly session is due to close today. Its final plenary meeting is to discuss, in particular, questions pertaining to the international economic co-operation, the situation in Cyprus, the course of implementation of the U.N. resolutions, the Iran-Iraq armed conflict.

The 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly has been held against the background of a tense international situation, which has aggravated through the fault of the United States. Yet, most of its participants displayed political realism and responsibility for the destinies of the world and concentrated efforts on resolving the fundamental problems of the present. The USSR's specific and realistic initiative aimed at preventing nuclear war, ending the arms race, building up confidence between the peoples of countries and improving the international climate have met with broad support from the international community.

NATO 'AUTUMN FORGE-84' EXERCISES NOTED

LD150948 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1846 GMT 14 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] On Thursday the most large-scale land maneuvers began in the south of the FRG. Taking part in them are 55,000 officers and men of West Germany, the United States and Canada. It is an integral part of the large-scale "Autumn Forge-84" NATO military exercises, which have gotten underway in the territory of many European NATO countries. At the same time, large-scale maneuvers are being carried out in the FRG by the U.S. 7th Corps, which is stationed on the banks of the Rhine. Major exercises are also being held by the British Army on the Rhine in the vicinity of the GDR's borders. A large number of tanks, self-propelled missile installations and other combat equipment have been put into operation in all these maneuvers.

Exercises in Norway

LD150356 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Oslo September 14 TASS -- More than 10,000 Norwegian, American and Dutch servicemen are taking part in NATO's major exercises, codenamed Bar Frost and Flotex, currently being held in northern Norway and adjoining waters. Involved in the war games are many warplanes, ships, tanks, armoured carriers and other military hardware. The exercises are an integral part of NATO's large-scale Autumn Forge'84 manoeuvres, held over a vast territory from Turkey to North Cape.

PRAVDA ON HISTORY OF U.S. MILITARY SPACE PROGRAM

PM141512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by G. Tsagolov: "Military Business Achieves 'Stardom'"]

[Text] When the U.S. President appeared on television last March and proposed the development of a new, comprehensive ABM system incorporating elements based in outer space, many Americans did not take him seriously. It seems to them like pure fantasy. However, they were wrong.

Events have developed quickly. First, special "analytical" commissions were set up. On the basis of their calculations, last fall the Pentagon recommended the allocation of $26 billion over the next 5 years for research into creating orbital weapon systems. This January, the President signed Directive No 119 sanctioning practical work in that sphere. This was followed by the first flight tests of the ASAT antisatellite system -- part of the "star wars" arsenal. Every month since then has brought the confirmation of Washington's intentions to extend the arms race to space.

Lockheed, Hughes Aircraft, Boeing, General Dynamics, and other firms began research and development in the sphere of military mastery of space back in the days when the first artificial earth satellites were going up. In 1958, those companies' laboratories and plants began implementing top-secret programs codenamed "Defender" and "Bambi." The programs involved making satellites crammed with weapons to destroy enemy strategic missiles as soon as they are launched. On the initiative of the Lockheed concern, the "Insatrac" system was developed, which envisaged putting a far-flung network of tracking satellites into space linked to interceptor missiles deployed in northern Alaska. On a signal from the satellites, the interceptors would eliminate the enemy missiles surviving after a U.S. nuclear attack as they rose above the earth's atmosphere. During the implementation of all these programs, a start was made on creating laser, beam, and other brand-new types of weapons. It is clear from recently declassified Pentagon documents that "by the late sixties, the United States had a very extensive military space program."

However, international detente and the Soviet-American agreements of the early seventies hampered the implementation of the military space lobby's plans, yet it obstinately continued to do its own thing. The efforts of the aerospace concerns and their political emissaries to secure a decision to produce orbital weapons were particularly persistent in the latter half of the seventies. When the present administration came to power, the military business achieved "stardom" literally and figuratively. In October 1981, FORTUNE magazine wrote that "the administration wants a system that will destroy anything launched by the Soviet Union."

The standard-bearer of the "star wars" advocates was General D. Graham, former director of the Pentagon's intelligence administration and cochairman of the promilitarist "coalition for peace from a position of strength," who was Reagan's adviser during the 1980 presidential election campaign. Under the general's leadership and with the financial backing of the ultraright Heritage Foundation organization, the "High Frontier" project was developed and publicized. It described in detail an extensive, echeloned ABM system using a multitude of combat satellites and stations placed in orbits at varying distances from earth and equipped with a wide range of "death rays" capable of destroying enemy missiles and other targets at lightning speed.

Nuclear physicist E. Teller, known as the "father of the hydrogen bomb," played a prominent part in the genesis and embodiment of the phantasmagoric "star wars" ideas. He was involved in the creation of the world's first atom bomb and did his utmost to encourage U.S. ruling circles to accelerate work on the "Manhattan Project."

Now the "nuclear elder" is working at the Livermore radiation laboratory near San Francisco on the "Excalibur" program -- so-called x-ray lasers using energy obtained from nuclear explosions and transmitting it in a specific direction in space at the speed of light over distances of tens of thousands of kilometers. Teller is also one of the stalwarts of the reactionary "Council of American Security" and a member of the U.S. Air Force consultative council. As TIME magazine wrote, "his inordinately hawkish views, which have made him a suspicious character as far as many of his fellow scientists are concerned, have earned him respect in Reagan's White House, where he is always guest of honor."

D. Packard, co-owner of the Californian electronics monopoly Hewlett-Packard, also stands high in Washington ruling circles' estimation. Under Nixon he was deputy secretary of defense, and he then led the notorious "Committee on the Present Danger." Together with Teller, Packard formed the backbone of the "group of independent experts" whom Reagan, through his scientific adviser G. Keyworth, told to study the question of the advisability and possibility of creating "weapons that destroy weapons."

Last spring, the "star wars" program acquired its official leader, General J. Abrahamson, previously head of the program to produce F-16 fighter-bombers, which are made by General Dynamics, and Rockwell International's creation, the space shuttle, which is playing an important part in Washington's plans for the militarization of space.

The U.S. military-industrial elite is positively shaking with star fever. Beltway bandits and other consultative firms are vying with one another, offering their services in performing an analysis of the "military benefits of space." Representatives of the military branches of the (Sayrus Lourens) company are publishing a special bulletin for investors entitled "Pennies From Heaven" (Dengi s Neba). Boeing and LTV are already producing miniature antisatellite homing "cylinders." TRW has been entrusted with the "Alpha" program -- the creation of a chemical combat laser with a capacity of 5-10 megawatts. Hughes Aircraft is working on the (LODE) project, envisaging the production on mirrors to control a laser beam and means of guiding it. Lockheed, Northrop, United Technologies, (Akvo), and Martin Marietta are pounding at the doors of the Pentagon and Congress, offering their own sets of clever "star wars" gear.

The propaganda campaign aimed at winning over the undecided appears to be led by Rockwell International. The firm has published an illustrated brochure entitled "Space: America's Frontiers for the Growth of Leadership and Liberty." It talks about the weapons of the next century. The authors dream of a space fortress 36,000 km above the earth, ensuring detailed observation of the entire planet and making it possible to wage a victorious war under cover of powerful laser systems. "When people ask," one of the concern's directors philosophizes, "how much money you have to allocate for military purposes, they are comparing it with expenditures on social needs -- benefits, education and such. I can never understand this."

U.S. imperialism has nurtured the military-industrial complex and placed it on a gold pedestal. J. Galbraith, honorary professor at Harvard University, investigated the "anatomy of power" under Reagan and reached the conclusion that "it is not civil control, but extremely unnatural control of the military-industrial complex by the military-industrial complex itself in the military-industrial complex's interests."

Imperialism's military machine has long been developing according to the laws of "its own logic." During World War I, the gun magnates and other military magnates of the various powers, who were prattling on about patriotism, got together and participated in enterprises supplying weapons that were being used against their own peoples. In the thirties, U.S. and British concerns were actively involved in the rebirth of the German military industry, and they had economic ties with its monopolies even during World War II. The main medium of "self-expression" for militarism today is the constant updating, sophistication, and modernization of military equipment, which are carried out to the loud accompaniment of hypocritical statements about the "Soviet threat." The continuous reproduction of weapons on an expanded basis, large-scale, long-term military programs which give the military business guaranteed long-term prosperity -- these are the "requirements" of the present-day military industrial complex of the imperialist states, above all the United States, which are whipping up the arms race.

The special interest the military-industrial complex has in military space programs is easy to explain. The military monopolies see the production of very complex and expensive equipment for "star wars" and brand-new types of weapons as offering unprecedented opportunities for enrichment. "The main pressure, with demands for progress in conducting tests," THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes, "is coming from the aerospace industry, whose nucleus is in southern California. The concept of space wars promises this industry a profitable long-term future." According to recent estimates cited in the United States, the implementation of Washington's "space plans" will transfer from the U.S. taxpayer's pocket to the military-industrial complex's safes a truly astronomical sum -- between $1.5 and $2 trillion.

As is known, the more perfidious the designs are, the sweeter the words used to conceal them. Shedding crocodile tears about the nuclear sword of Damocles poised above the world, the U.S. President declares that the militarization of space is a "new hope for children in the 21st century," and urges scientists to "turn their talents to producing facilities that will make nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete." The White House and Pentagon are endeavoring to assure everyone that it is merely a matter of fashioning [modelirovaniye] an ABM shield to make the United States and its NATO allies secure. Washington is doing its utmost to conceal the fact that the real purpose of the "ABM umbrella" the U.S. ruling circles have in mind is to "serve" the suicidal concept of a first nuclear strike, and that they intend to use it to undermine the power of retribution, and thus alter the existing strategic military balance in their favor. The White House omits to mention that the implementation of the sinister plans to prepare for "star wars" would signify a direct violation of the 1972 Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems. "It is the most dangerous provocation -- much more dangerous that the deployment of Pershing II or cruise missiles in Europe," the eminent U.S. astronomer C. Sagan remarked.

"The new initiative in the strategic defense sphere" put forward by the U.S. ruling circles has nothing to do with defense. The current U.S. leadership is the henchman and performer of the will of the military-industrial complex, the most aggressive and bellicose imperialist force, which has been whipping up the arms race for several decades now and making modern militarism's self-containment more and more pronounced.

In the novel by the British writer M. Shelley, the monster created by the ill-fated Doctor Frankenstein said: "You are my creator, but I am your master. Obey!" The dominant system in the United States had made a militarist monster, the military-industrial complex, which threatens to make the country its slave.

Are those who believe the sham God-fearing posture of the current White House incumbent aware of this? There is still time to avoid a ruinous space arms race and prevent the militarization of space.

FEDOSEYEV HITS U.S. 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

PM141251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 84 First Edition p 6

[Article by Academician P. Fedoseyev under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Imperialist Aggression and 'Psychological Warfare'"]

[Text] World History is nearing the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the third millennium, and the situation prevailing when mankind enters the new century will greatly determine the course of his future development.

The historical experience of the 20th century shows particularly graphically that capitalism, in its final and highest stage, is in all respects the main obstacle to progress and the most serious stumbling block on the path of revolving mankind's fundamental problems, which have been or are being successfully resolved by the socialist countries.

Real socialism is now the most dynamic social system full of vital forces and capable of the greatest historic accomplishments. Its successes in the economy, social life, and culture graphically demonstrate the new system's inexhaustible potential and indisputable advantages over capitalism, the attractive power of socialism as the main bulwark of peace and peoples' security and the decisive factor in the struggle against imperialism and the threat of world nuclear conflagration.

The socialist countries must resolve their creative tasks against a background of acute ideological confrontation. As the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum noted, the struggle is underway for the hearts and minds of billions of people all over the world. Mankind's future depends to a considerable extent on the outcome of this ideological struggle. It is centered on real socialism. This is understandable since it is indeed the determining factor of all present-day world social development and that is why the bourgeoisie are directing their political and ideological attacks against it in particular.

The present stage of the ideological struggle is marked by particular tension and an unprecedented scale exceeding even the confrontation of the cold war times. Imperialism's aggressive circles, particularly in the United States, have openly proclaimed a course of unrestrained militarization and military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community countries and have moved toward "psychological warfare" organized by the state.

History shows that whenever the aggressiveness of imperialism and the influence of militarism increase, so the intensity of the ideological attacks on socialism mounts and the subversive activity against the Soviet Union and its peace-loving foreign policy course is stepped up and raised to the level of "psychological warfare."

From the very first days of Soviet Russia's existence, bourgeois propaganda began intimidating the world by citing a "communist danger" in an attempt to justify the Western ruling circles' hostility toward the socialist revolution and their military adventures against the republic of workers and peasants. The "free" press in Britain, Germany, France, and the United States actively joined in a slander campaign designed to divert the masses' attention, initially from the preparation for intervention, and then from the acts of brutality committed by the occupiers on Soviet territory. Even at that time, Western propaganda tried to portray the policy of anti-Soviet brigandage as a "campaign for democracy."

Hitlerite Germany's treacherous attack on the Soviet Union was also prescribed by intensive ideological preparation.

Hitlerite fascism raised "psychological warfare" to an unprecedented height. Delcaring an "ideological [mirovozzrencheskiy] war to the death" against Marxism, Goebbels' propaganda machine used the most flagrant and impudent lies, slander, and provocation to subtly deceive the man in the street.

The downfall of Hitlerism has clearly taught the latter-day pretenders to world supremacy nothing. And, once again seeking ways to carry out this insane idea, they are mobilizing the ideological apparatus and resorting to the old stock of psychological devices to influence the masses.

U.S. imperialism's present mass propaganda campagin has been going on for several years now. It began under President Carter and has been fueled to the limit by the Reagan administration, which declared the Soviet Union the "empire of evil" and proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism.

The main aims are not hidden: They are to complicate the situation in the socialist countries, discredit real socialism in the eyes of the rest of the world's population, and provide the ideological basis for a course aimed at building up the nuclear potential without limit.

Washington's propaganda actions are acquiring ever broader scope. They include campaigns about the "Soviet military threat," "human rights violations," the "involvement" of the USSR and its allies in "international terrorism," and the "Soviet economic crisis." They are based on the very latest technical facilities, particularly radio broadcasts, are coordinated on an international scale, and are aimed both at the socialist countries and the home audience.

All this provides justification for the conclusion that, for the imperialist powers' part, ideological confrontation has acquired the character of total "psychological warfare."

In the broad sense, "psychological warfare" means a system of actions connected with the continuous all-round, coordinated, and purposeful use of lies and demagoguery, economic, diplomatic, and other pressure, subversive intelligence acts and provocation, and military maneuvers and localized armed operations designed to provide a show of strength and exert the appropriate influence on the consciousness and conduct of the socialist states' citizens.

Hence it is clear that "psychological warfare" is unlawful in character since it is bound up with interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs and is aimed at undermining and overthrowing their state and social system. For that reason, it is a form of subversive activity and not of ideological struggle.

A very important feature of "psychological warfare" is that it provides an ideological or, more accurately, a demagogic basis for imperilaism's policy aimed at the material preparation for war. The myth about the "Soviet threat" is a propaganda device to cover up the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe and for the U.S. course aimed at achieving a strategic military advantage over the USSR and gaining world supremacy.

At the same time, the fueling of international tension also has a destructive influence on the capitalist states' domestic political and social life and gives rise to dangerous trends in the public's thinking. First, the psychology of fatalism and social pessimism takes shape in the mass consciousness. Second, feelings of chauvinism and hostility toward peoples living under a different social system are intensified in an atmosphere of militarist frenzy and an orgy of nationalist passions. This makes it possible to channel the masses' and to subordinate public feelings to the interests of the military-industrial complex. The system of ideological and political directives connected with war hysteria fertilizes the soil on which extreme right-wing and neofascist movements thrive.

The struggle against real socialism and Marxist-Leninist teaching is now spearheaded by neoconservatism. Its ideologists and politicians hate social progress and the democratic and, in particular, socialist transformations of social life.

Neoconservatism arose as the imperialist bourgeoisie's reaction to, first, the successes of real socialism, the communist movement, and the national liberation struggle, second, the democratic movements in the capitalist countries, and third, the process of the relaxation of international relations. The main slogan used to cover up the fueling of the arms race, the attack on working people's rights, international terrorism, the waging of undeclared wars, and the delivery of demagogic speeches, is the defense of the "free world" or, in other words, imperialism. R. Reagan is an active proponent of neoconservatism. The U.S. election campaign is supplying just a few adjustments to his speeches such as hypocritical assurances about a desire for peace, the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, and the reducing of the threat of war. The U.S. President has even "promised" not to call the USSR the "focus of evil" any more and to try to "persuade the Soviets that no one in the world has any aggressive intentions toward them." All these assurances, however, are nothing more than a verbal smokescreen.

Virtually all the components of the state apparatus of the United States and a number of other capitalist states have been drawn into the "psychological war" against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The intelligence service, the mass media, the theater, cinema, and many institutions specializing in studying and combating communism (there are over 150 in the United States alone) are working on it. Parliamentarians, the trade union leadership, emigre groupings, churchmen, and even representatives of academic and university circles, who pride themselves on their liberalism and independence, are joining in the different campaigns. They are all obedient mouthpieces of the cold war and in every slanderous fabrication make statements and declarations condemning the "actions" of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Special note should be made of the unseemly role of pro-imperialist representatives of academic circles. While the overwhelming majority of the world's scientists, including American scientists, are opposing the arms race, the aforementioned circles are producing an abundance of anticommunist concepts and "research."

Clearly it may be stated that a kind of alliance between politics, the information media, and pseudo-academics -- a close union of the government apparatus, the organizations of big capital, the mass media, and "research" and "Sovietology" centers -- has been formed in addition to the military-industrial complex and in close collaboration with it.

Communism's renegades, the revisionists and reformists, are adding their voices to the furious anti-Soviet howl. In this respect, the main line of their attacks on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries consists in trying to claim that real socialism does not correspond to the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. Various concepts of "democratic," "Humane," "national," and "regional" socialism, socialism "with a human face," and so forth, are being actively championed.

In an attempt to justify the interference in sovereign states' internal affairs, the apologists of imperialism cite some new type of international law, the "humanitarian law of the world," which apparently requires the consent of all states to bear mutual responsibility for the violation of basic civil rights.

The socioclass aim of such theories is to justify imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the socialist and progressive developing states, to try to impose the bourgeois concept of individual rights on them, and to create favorable political and legal conditions for the activity of subversive and reactionary forces.

Imperialist propaganda assigns an important place to nationalism as a means of combating social progress. Attempts are made to combine nationalism and religion. The combining factor here is the concept of "collective nationalism" based on religious theses on the "unification of all the Christian peoples of Europe as far as the Urals," the "Muslim community" in the USSR, the union of Catholics, and so forth. The plan is as simple as it is cunning: It is to unite people of a common faith and encourage them to join in the process of destabilizing socialism by using religion and by giving it an anti-Soviet and nationalist thrust.

This is not the first time that the socialist system has encountered massive malicious attacks from its class enemies. However, attempts to destroy it militarily, political blackmail, and economic pressure have never achieved their goals nor can they. The present "crusade" is also doomed to failure.

Real socialism convincingly demonstrates its advantages over capitalism and its ability to resolve mankind's global problems. It provides potential for rapidly overcoming economic backwardness and ensures a steady rate of national economic growth. Its achievements in the social and spiritual spheres are considerable. The Soviet Union's leadership in such spheres as the assimilation of nuclear power for peaceful purposes, the peaceful research of space, and a number of other spheres provides concentrated evidence of socialism's potential for accelerating scientific and technical progress.

Tremendous changes have occurred in the correlation of spiritual and ideological potentials in favor of the forces of peace and social progress. The peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the scale of the antiwar movements on all continents are the main factors in world politics.

Life firmly rejects our opponents' fantasies and exposes their reactionary essence. And no matter what concepts and falsifications they use to try to discredit real socialism, all these attempts are doomed to failure. The truth about real socialism is forging a path through the forest of falsehoods and inventions put up by the advocates of "psychological warfare." Real socialism embodies the working people's age-old dream and the future belongs to it.

BEGLOV DENOUNCES U.S. POSITION OF STRENGTH

LD162208 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Sep 84

[From the "International Panorama " program presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Our country and the fraternal socialist countries will do everything to concentrate the efforts of all states on resolving the cardinal task of strengthening peace, lessening military danger, on the pivotal, global task of the whole of mankind -- the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

The regular session of the General Assembly will begin in conditions of the further worsening of the international situation. The reasons for such a worsening are clear, too. It is the obsession of the U.S. ruling circles with the policy from a position of strength, their dangerous plans to upset the balance of forces and to untie their hands for crusades and undeclared wars against other peoples. However, it is just as evident that not one of the schemes of the politicians, the favorites of the military-industrial complex of the NATO West, has succeeded. Their calculations for undermining the defense capability of the socialist community are unsound, just as it is not possible to impose the will of another on us and our allies. It must be supposed that precisely these errors, and equally the preelection situation in the United States, have prompted the leadership of this country to vary its rhetoric somewhat.

In their speeches, it is as if they are relearning how to say words such as improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, which seemed to have been excluded from popular usage in recent months and years.

Among other circumstances, the U.S. leaders evidently cannot but take into account the latent mood among the U.S. people themselves. Of course, the artificial whipping up of chauvinistic fever has not occurred without leaving traces in America. However, all the same, on the main question of war and peace, common sense is not alluding the majority of Americans. According to facts just published in various public opinion polls, four out of every five Americans reject the administration's concept about the possibility of a limited nuclear war, pointing out that any use of nuclear weapons would cause a global conflict. Thus, they acknowledge that an approximate balance of forces has arisen between the United States and the Soviet Union and that Washington has no chance of achieving military superiority over the USSR. The broadest sections of the U.S. voters consider the pursuit of a policy of confrontation impermissible and are in favor of normalization of relations with the Soviet Union. In this situation, the U.S. public has favorably responded to the words of Comrade Chernenko in his replies to the questions of PRAVDA relating to the long overdue necessity of the U.S. leadership going over to a policy of realism, commonsense, and business-like interaction in resolving the problems confronting mankind. However, results from such talks are only possible when the principles of equality and equal security are observed and when such talks are truly aimed at achieving an agreement taking the security of all countries and peoples into account.

NEITHER DEMOCRATS NOR GOP CAN CURE U.S. ILLS

PM131441 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 36, Sep 84 pp 8-9

[Yu. Gudkov article: "On The Way to a Rude Awakening. Election Race Enters Final Lap"]

[Text] America is dazed. An avalanche of speeches, pre-election promises, wise commentaries and empty bombastic words has gathered maximum force. The Democrats worked really hard to make their San Francisco convention good publicity for their party. In Dallas, the Republicans tried to outdo their rivals in glamour and, mostly, in demogogy. But no sooner had the delegates and numerous guests left the sun-drenched Dallas than a new start was given. Speeches by Ronald Reagan in Chicago and by his rival, Walter Mondale, in neighbouring Springfield opened the final stage of the pre-election race which will go all the way to November 6, the voting day.

Reagan chose an audience which he knows only too well: veterans of foreign wars. Predictably, his speech boiled down to an attempt to justify the arms race and America's right to Grenada-type armed interventions. In the President's opinion, the idea to freeze nuclear weapons and scrap strategic weapons like the MX missile and the B-1 bomber could occur only to a jackass (the symbol of the Democratic Party). The pun was a roaring success with the veterans, but White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes hastened to explain that Reagan had meant the Democrats as a party rather than Mondale personally. "It's just an old phrase out of middle America," he said. "If the shoe fits, wear it."

Walter Mondale selected a subject which, contrary to the Republicans' intentions, became the pivot of the election campaign, namely, the "fairness issue." The Democrats claim -- and statistics corroborate their view -- that over the almost four years of Republican rule the gap between the rich and "the rest of America" has widened rather than narrowed down. Mondale described the Regan administration as "a government of the rich, by the rich and for the rich."

He reminded his audience that the average annual income of the Republican convention delegates was $60,000 and that "they made out like bandits under Ronald Reagan, and that is why they are yelling 'four more years!'"

The electors always find it hard to distinguish between the positions of the bourgeois parties, which take turns at the helm, especially on the key issues. It is not for nothing that the Republicans are riding much higher than their rivals in public opinion polls. The Democrats' hopes that their poll showing would improve after their San Francisco convention (where they tried to present their party as one expressing the interests of the nation's majority) have not materialized. On the other hand, the same polls reveal the American's serious concern over the unprecedented government budget deficit. Two out of every three pollees believe that the current administration's economic strategy favours the rich. There is growing discontent with the U.S. policy in Central America and especially with the policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

Under the circumstances, Mondale made two gestures locally referred to as "dramatic." He announced that if elected he would increase taxation, particularly of the rich -- a decision unusual for a presidential candidate by any standards. In this way Mondale attracted attention to the catastrophic consequences of Reaganomics. The second move was also quite unusual. For the first time ever in American history, a woman -- Geraldine Ferraro, representing New York's borough of Queens in the House of Representatives -- has been nominated vice-presidential candidate. This is supposed to win the votes of women electors, who outnumber men in the electorate body and disagree with Reagan's policy more emphatically.

Besides, Mondale has drawn a line of distinction between himself and his opponent on a number of other issues. He declares for freezing nuclear weapons, censures the administration for having made no progress in the matter of arms control, and suggests that regular American-Soviet top-level meetings be held in quest of mutually acceptable decisions. Mondale promises to stop the undeclared war against Nicaragua within 100 days of being elected President and calls his support of the Vietnam war "the biggest mistake" of his political career. He recognizes the importance of the trade unions, promises to grant women equal rights with men and to stop welfare programme cutbacks.

How credible is this all, and how to distinguish between real intentions and empty promises? This is no easy question. The record of the Carter administation is against Mondale. It was precisely the Carter administration that pushed up military spending, thus spurring on the arms race, and that always proved strikingly undecided or plain incompetent when it came to carrying out most commendable projects.

For his part, Reagan is doggedly evading a showdown. At the Dallas convention, the delegates were assigned the roles of supernumeraries on a vast stage draped with blue, white and red bunting (the colours of the Stars and Stripes). Their function was to enthuse over whatever was said from the platform. The enthusing was to be done for four days at a stretch, with pretty girls delegated to entertain the public during short respites.

The placards, which were to be waved at the right moments, had been drawn up by 3,000 artists. The emphasis was on kindling chauvinistic frenzy. The record set in this respect at the Los Angeles Olympics was certainly beaten in Dallas. The convention sponsors tried to convince TV viewers that thanks to Reagan the nation had entered a period of prosperity which would miraculously last through the years to come.

The exposition of the Republicans' foreign policy programme was assigned to Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador in the United Nations. She was reportedly promised a higher post in Washington in the event Reagan stayed in office.

In the opinion of one of the President's political aides, that was "the toughest foreign policy speech I've heard in twenty years." A WASHINGTON POST observer commented that the speaker "cut it to fit this year's Republican fashion -- the 1950's American Empire look." From the Dallas convention platform, Jeane Kirkpatrick preached interference in other countries' affairs, disregard for international laws and for other nations' rights. In this context the President's "bombing joke" offers an insight into the sentiments prevailing in the U.S. ruling circles.

The same policy guidelines have been formalized in the Republican Party's election platform adopted by the convention. In the home policy sphere, it provides for the further curtailment of welfare programmes, ignores the issue of women's equal rights with men, demands a lower minimum wage level, new tax benefits for the rich, and no rent control for the poor.

The Republicans remain a party of the minority. A recent poll has revealed that 29 per cent of the electorate call themselves Republicans, 41 per cent Democrats, and 30 per cent say they do not belong to either of the two parties. But then, the Republicans have practically inexhaustible funds, a sophisticated propaganda machine, and efficient means of monitoring and conditioning public opinion in the country.

According to TIME magazine, "by usual standards of presidential performance, Reagan might be judged a failure." Nevertheless, the Republican strategists stake in the election campaign chiefly on the Reagan administration's "successes," such as the current economic recovery and the lowering of the inflation rate. The recovery is already slowing down, as evidenced by growth rate figures for July, rising prices and growing unemployment. The budget deficit threatens to push up the lending rates still further and to block economic recovery. But while this has not happened, the government poses as the nation's saviour.

What is more, the White House alleges it has found a "purely Republican" remedy capable of curing the American economy of its chronic ills for years ahead. All this is a deception. Facts show that Reagan's four-year performance was in no way better than Carter's before him. Under Carter, the gross national product grew at an average rate of 2.95 per cent a year, and under Reagan, of 3.02 per cent. Under Carter, employment rose 12.5 per cent, and under Reagan, no more than 8.6 per cent. The production slump, which started under Carter and continued under Reagan, developed into the worst economic calamity since the Great Depression of the thirties. The only achievement, a drop of the inflation rate, is due to higher unemployment.

Reagan was lucky in that the production slump began in the last year of Carter's presidency, and fell on the first two years of his own term. The same is true of unemployment. Consequently, whatever achievement the Republicans ascribe to Reaganomics is actually due to a favourable change in the usual ups and downs of the economic situation.

There is no doubt that America is in for a rude awakening. The Democrats are trying to warn the nation, but timidly and hesitantly so. Like the Republicans, who are basking in the glory of their sham successes, the Democrats are in the dark on how to cure America's maladies.

EXPANSION OF U.S. 'SUBVERSION' FORCES ENVISAGED

PM131023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Preparing New Subversion"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Sep -- Preparing for new armed aggression abroad, the Reagan administration is hurriedly building up the numbers of U.S. special troops intended for conducting subversion and sabotage operations on other states' territory.

"The Reagan administration," the BALTIMORE SUN stresses, "is implementing the most major expansion of special troops in the last few decades." According to its figures, the Pentagon is planning to spend $500,000 on these purposes in the very near future. First and foremost, according to the newspaper, it is a question of strengthening the subversion and terrorist forces, the so-called Green Berets, which have left trails of blood behind them in Vietnam and other regions of the world. At the same time the other subversion subunits of the ground forces -- the Rangers, whose numbers by the end of this month will have been brought up to the highest level since World War II -- are also being expanded. The U.S. Department of the Army has already created a new first special operations command. Within the framework of the USAF, the 23d Command has been created and set the task of coordinating the rapid transfer of troops and ammunition to various regions of the globe. The composition of the U.S. Navy's subversion forces is being expanded.

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has termed the buildup of U.S. special troops as one of the Pentagon's "top priorities," the BALTIMORE SUN notes. It points out that the United States is preparing to "implement acts of sabotage and subversion and conduct operations within the framework of psychological warfare." The newspaper also notes that recently the special troops have been participating more actively than ever in various U.S. maneuvers abroad.

The present administration's policy may lead to a new Vietnam. By all accounts, Washington has no desire to learn the lessons of history. That was how retired Colonel E. King, a former ranking official at the military department, assessed the expansion of the Pentagon's subversion forces. Ultimately, this course can only lead to extensive U.S. armed interference abroad, T. Moran, professor at Georgetown University, stressed for his part.

TASS ANALYST VIEWS U.S. BLACKMAIL OF UNESCO

LD142109 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 14 Sep 84

["UNESCO: Washington Continues Blackmail" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Gregory Newell, speaking yesterday in one of the committees of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, said that the Washington administration has not changed its stand with regard to quitting UNESCO, the United Nations specialised educational, scientific and cultural organisation. In this way an official representative of the administration confirmed again that the United States is not going to abandon the policy of blackmail with regard to that international organisation. It threatens to quit UNESCO by the end of 1984 unless it alters its conduct in the spirit suiting Washington.

In what way has UNESCO done the present U.S. Administration wrong? That organisation, don't you see, deals too much, in Washington's opinion, witn "political matters" that are not in [illegible] ompetence: condemns the Israeli and South African racist regimes that are conducting a discriminatory policy, specifically, in the sphere of education and culture. The United States would like UNESCO's rostrum to be barred to those who believe and declare that education, science and culture cannot be developed successfully in conditions when priority is given to the preparation for war. Washington demands that UNESCO also give up its efforts toward creating a new international economic and information order, should keep mum when witnessing attempts to impose an alien way of life on peoples of emergent developing countries and to deprive them of cultural identity.

The United States mass media has long been conducting an unbridled campaign against UNESCO.

Press organs of a number of other Western countries that take their cue from Washington joined in this campaign. Conducting the policy of blackmail against UNESCO Washington tries to involve in it its most zealous supporters and is not averse to making a recourse to arm twisting to achieve this. Threats to UNESCO now also come from Britain which declare that it is considering the question of its stay in that international organisation. Threats in a more failed [as received] form come from the FRG, the Netherlands and some other Western countries.

"UNESCO has been created not in order to serve the interests of one state of some group of states. If it acted in this way it would lose its international character," UNESCO's Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow said this in an interview to the Parisian journal POLITIQUE ETRANGERE. He also stressed that those who now deplore what they call UNESCO's "politisation" apparently do so for the reason that viewpoints different from their own are expressed in that organisation.

They in Washington would like that only calls suiting the United States should be made from UNESCO's international rostrum. UNESCO, by the way, is not the first United Nations specialised institution which Washington would like to press down. The overweened Washington leaders even tried to take in hand the United Nations Organisation itself by threatening to expell it from the U.S. territory. All this attests to the ineradicable striving of the Washington administration to usurp the right to decide unilaterally the destinies of the whole world.

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS U.S. RIGHTS SPOKESMAN ABRAMS

PM131305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 September in its Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the headline "Elliott Abrams -- Humanist Washington-Style" a 1,500-word article by Melor Sturua, attacking U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions Elliot Abrams and, through him, the Reagan administration's human rights policy and record. In a recent interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sturua writes, Abrams defined the administration's "short-term" human rights aim as to "free detainees from prison," and the "long-term" aim as to "assist the spread of democracy," and the author goes on to demonstrate the "total hypocrisy" of these claims with reference to the "overcrowded nature" and "fascist system" of U.S. prisons, and with examples of Washington's actions to "spread democracy," which frequently amount to "providing military aid for dictatorial regimes" as in El Salvador, Grenada, and South Africa.

But, he points out, there is an ultimate aim that transcends the other two, described by Abrams thus: "The struggle for human rights throughout the world will be lost if Soviet might continues to strengthen." And so, Sturua concludes, by its policy of aggression toward the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration is threatening the most important human right, "the right to life." Abrams has been transformed from U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights, Sturua asserts, into "the Pentagon's assistant for the global spread of the laws of the jungle."

LATE REPORT: HUNGARY ON GROMYKO-REAGAN MEETING

AU171104 NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by Moscow correspondent Istvan Zalai: "The Soviet Union Is Ready for Honest, Serious Talks; Moscow Spokesman on Disarmament, Gromyko-Reagan September 28 Meeting"]

[Text] It was officially announced in Moscow on Friday, 14 September, that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, who will participate at the U.N. General Assembly session, will meet with U.S. President Reagan on 28 September in Washington. The announcement was made at the international press briefing on disarmament issues held by Vladimir Lomeyko, first deputy head of the Foreign Ministry Press Department.

Concerning Soviet-U.S. relations, the spokesman, in answer to a question, regarded the Gromyko-Reagan meeting of 28 September as settled: a meeting, he stressed, which was the result of the President's invitation that the head of Soviet diplomacy had accepted. The nature and the issues of the talks would be determined by the two participants, he added, indicating that they would discuss a wide range of issues.

In answer to the latest statements made in Washington, according to which arms limitation negotiations could be resumed within a short time, he said: These statements are consonant with earlier statements of a similar nature made by representatives of the U.S. Administration concerning the negotiations and rejecting the concrete Soviet proposals.

Moscow, he pointed out, is ready for honest, serious talks. The improvement of East-West relations depends, first of all, on the political will of the two sides' statesmen and on recognition of the world's new realities. These realities require a new type of approach and demand renouncement of the policy of strength and of thinking in terms of attaining superiority. In the age of nuclear equality, there is only one mutually acceptable way to solve all issues -- the mutual respect of interests, equality, and equal security -- said Lomeyko, adding that this is not asserted in practice in the West.

Gromyko's trip to Washington is regarded in Moscow as the renewal of the practice in force prior to the Reagan administration taking office, but Moscow is cautious not to create any illusions. They draw attention to the fact that up till now there has been no real change in U.S. policy. The Soviet media, pointing to several concrete issues of negotiations and arms limitations, have recently been critical of the Reagan administration's policy. Thus, for instance, the media regarded the President's statement on the Stockholm issue as an intention to block progress at the conference, and also criticized the U.S. Administration's latest ideas on the development of NATO's nuclear, chemical, and conventional arsenal, all of which were considered to be in sharp contradiction to the declarations on readiness for talks.

They were also alarmed at Washington's space armament plans in violation of the valid Soviet-U.S. treaty. Spokesman Lomeyko rejected those opinions that tried to connect the meeting with the U.S. election campaign, terming this as speculation.

The Soviet Union, as Lomeyko said at the press briefing, regards blocking the spread of nuclear weapons as one of the main elements in strengthening international security, and it proposed that this become standard practice for the nuclear powers. Moscow urges the strengthening of the system based on the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which entered into force in 1970, and also urges all countries to join it.

As Lomeyko stressed: This is the very reason the Soviet Union starts from the premise that blocking the spread of nuclear weapons is inseparable from general efforts to strengthen international security and eliminate focal points of crises, efforts that are in accord with the interests of all countries, be they big or small, nuclear or non-nuclear, developed or developing.

PRC'S ROLE IN KAMPUCHEAN GENOCIDE CONDEMNED

LD150002 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Five years have passed since the Kampuchean people's revolutionary tribunal met in Phnom Penh to try the ringleaders of the Pol Pot regime who were charged with genocide against the Kampuchean people. On the basis of eye-witnesses' accounts, material evidence, and authentic documents, the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to death. The criminals, as is known, have been in hiding to escape just punishment, but their heinous crimes cannot be forgotten. Over the past 5 years in Kampuchea, new evidence has come to light, adding to that really horrible picture of the rule of Pol Pot and his underlings.

Now here is a commentary from our observer Ella Zhukova, and this is what she writes:

Over the 1,300 days that Pol Pot was in power, 3 million people were killed, tortured, or died from hunger or disease. People were driven by force into concentration camps where they were treated as serfs. Everything connected with the culture, traditions, and religion of Kampuchean people were destroyed. The economy was completely ruined. The mass executions and tortures involved more than 20,000 Chinese advisers. The tools of barbarous torture bore the mark "made in China". Irrefutable facts prove that Beijing leaders, who in fact created the Pol Pot regime, are similarly responsible for the grief and suffering of Kampuchean people. This is borne out by a white paper recently published by Kampuchea's Foreign Ministry about the Chinese working quarters' crimes against Kampuchea.

What goal did Beijing leaders pursue by maintaining the regime of genocide in Kampuchea? Observers believe that Beijing sought to create a Chinese model of political structure in Kampuchea. The extermination of Kampucheans they inspired was regarded as no other than a Chinese cultural revolution abroad. No wonder in Beijing, Kampuchea has compared compared with a blank sheet of paper on which one can scribble any hieroglyph he likes. [sentence as heard] That country has been regarded as a test ground to put into effect ideas that were a travesty of socialism and contrary to it, and also to universal ideas of humanity and to the very nature of human civilization as a whole.

But the point is not only in these ideas. As had been found out, Beijing's policy toward Kampuchea was underlaid by quite definite practical considerations. We may recall the well known Pol Pot saying that out of 8 million Kampucheans, as he put it, we need only 1 million. The vacated living space, according to Beijing's sinister designs, was intended for Chinese settlers, whose population according to some reports, was to be 10 million people. So, Kampuchea was to be colonized and turned into a province of China, and the few Kampuchean survivors were to be made serfs to obey orders of their new bosses.

But the Kampuchean people did not want to put up with the lot that Beijing and its puppets prepared for them. Having risen to struggle, the Kampucheans crushed the butchers and for the sixth year now have been building a new life overcoming the harsh aftermaths of the Pol Pot rule. What the country has achieved over a brief period in restoring the economy, as well as socially and culturally, is really impressive. Obviously, those who try to eliminate these positive changes act against the will of the Khmers and counter to the objective requirements of that country's healthy development. This concerns above all military and political intrigues being hatched to impose on the Kampucheans a Pol Pot-type regime under the guise of coalition. Beijing has been showing particular zeal toward this end. According to the Hanoi paper NHAN DAN, Beijing tries to whitewash those guilty of genocide and their stooges having the blood of innocent people on their hands. Is not it a mockery of common sense and of the memory of millions of people massacred by Pol Pot butchers?

The decisions adopted by the people's revolutionary tribunal in Phnom Penh 5 years ago, have lost none of their relevance today. The criminals must be justly punished and those who harbor and support them take a grave responsibility upon themselves.

SOVIET MUSICIANS, DANCERS ARRIVE IN BEIJING

OW151249 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] A group of Soviet musicians and ballet performers arrived in Beijing on Thursday on a performance tour. Dang Yunwu, a representative of the Chinese Ministry of Culture, made the welcoming speech at a banquet held in honor of the Soviet guests in Beijing. He pointed out: There has been a traditional friendship between the people of China and the Soviet Union. He said: I feel happy that the Soviet actors and actresses can visit Beijing just before the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

In his answering speech, (Flazkovskiy), head of the Soviet delegation and member of the Union of Composers of the Soviet Union, said: As soon as the Soviet performers arrived in Beijing, they could feel the atmosphere of friendship around them.

The Soviet performers will tour until 18 September. Among the troupe are many performers of the Soviet people and winners of awards in various international contests.

In addition to Beijing, the Soviet performers will also tour Hangzhou City and Tianjin Municipality.

CHINESE LITERARY, ART WORKERS VISIT USSR

OW130142 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of Chinese literary and art workers led by composer (Xu Wei), is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Culture.

The Chinese guests held talks at the Soviet Ministry of Culture with the personages concerned. They showed great interest in Soviet musical life as well as organizational work for musical contests and concerts. They visited the Glinka Central Museum of Music Culture, the Moscow State Conservatory, and the USSR Union of Composers. They also attended concerts and saw some stage plays.

DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM131022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Passing Through Moscow"]

[Text] A DPRK party and government delegation, headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, stopped off in Moscow en route to and on its way back from Sofia.

DPRK DELEGATION MEETS WITH USSR OFFICIAL

SK160432 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] On 13 September, Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met the DPRK parliamentary delegation led by Yo Yon-ku, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. This delegation is staying in Moscow on its way to Geneva to participate in the 71st meeting of the International Parliamentary Union.

At the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the participants expressed concern for further developing parliamentary ties to meet the basic interests of the peoples of the two socialist countries. They also pointed out that the high-level talks held recently between the Soviet Union and Korea will contribute to developing inter-parliamentary contacts and to strengthening the traditional friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea.

DPRK ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY HELD IN PYONGYANG

PM130932 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Marking the Anniversary"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Sep -- A ceremonial meeting to mark the 36th anniversary of the DPRK's formation was held in Pyongyang yesterday.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, delivered a report saying that the DPRK's formation was the result of the Korean people's revolutionary struggle against imperialist aggression and for the country's independence and sovereignty. During the years of people's power, industrial production has developed rapidly and a universal free education and medical service has been provided for the population.

The speaker noted the great significance of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries by a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and President of the DPRK. The DPRK and the Korean people will make every effort to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist states and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces.

AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS IN GENEVA ANALYZED

LD161919 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] You probably know that in late August and early September this year another round of Afghan-Pakistani talks took place in Geneva. The talks were conducted by the two countries' foreign ministers through the mediation of a special envoy of the UN secretary general, Diego Cordovez. Their goal is to gain a peaceful solution to the situation involving Afghanistan. However, in the past few days the press of an Asian country that displays heightened interest in Afghan affairs have printed reports that put to doubt the sincerity of Kabul's intentions.

Kabul wants to resolve all disputes with neighboring countries, primarily with Pakistan in order to ensure peace and security in the region. It goes without saying that a fair settlement is possible only on the basis of noninterference in the internal affairs of the negotiating sides, and that is why Afghanistan rejects all attempts to exert pressure and all preliminary conditions. Islamabad insists that the limited contingent of Soviet troops be withdrawn from Afghanistan. Kabul displayed readiness to discuss this issue, but only when the reasons why the Soviet troops were invited are eliminated. For this purpose it is necessary to gain a firm agreement on stopping interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and to substantiate this agreement with corresponding international guarantees. The world public has qualified this stand as clear and constructive. Naturally, the Soviet Union gave support to it.

Needless to say, there is too little progress at the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations. The major reason why it is so is the powerful pressure brought to bear on Pakistan by the forces that are the major orchestrators of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. These forces are far from being concerned about the destinies of Afghan refugees. They are by no means inspired by sincere sympathy for Afghan freedom-fighters, as they call the hired bandits. The United States and its partners want to maintain the situation involving Afghanistan as a permanent seat of world tension in order to justify their aggressive policy pursued in other parts of the world. Here is how the magazine DEFENCE, published in Pakistan, describes America's stance: The United States is inclined to preserve the Afghan question in order to exhaust Soviet resources, so it is trying to bleed the Soviet Union white to the last Afghan, unquote. This selfish reckoning of the imperialists and their Asian partners is what obstructs the road to a just settlement in south-west Asia.

SOLTON DISCUSSES SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Rebels Disillusioned

LD150349 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report from Afghanistan by correspondent Yuriy Solton]

[Text] In Afghanistan, the process of voluntary surrender by armed bands and their movement to the side of the revolution is continuing. People who were duped into joining the war against the people's rule are now coming to its defense with weapons in hand.

Here, in the region of Andarab, they have formed an armed defense regiment. It operates jointly with units from the regular Afghan army. Such a step is not easy to take. The revolutionary government has offered clemency to all who lay down their arms voluntarily.

However, counterrevolutionary propaganda and threats have made people who are, in the main, illiterate, wage a struggle against their own people. It is not only the wealthy landowners having fled the country who have been making such efforts. The foreign advisers from the CIA and other intelligence services have also done so.

This is Mohibullah. He was one of the liaison men between this armed group and the military bases in Pakistan where foreign advisers form bandit detachments to send into Afghanistan.

[Begin Mohibullah recording in vernacular with superimposed translation] People came to see us from Pakistan. They gave us letters of recommendation. We were in touch with counterrevolutionary organizations in Pakistan. They gave us instructions and supplied weapons. [end recording]

But truth and common sense gained the upper hand. In the spring of this year, an armed band several hundred strong, commanded by Jumah Khan, crossed over to the side of the revolution.

What was it that made you cross over to the side of the people's rule?

[Begin Jumah Khan in vernacular with superimposed translation] I did not want to take any further part in a fratricidal war. Too many innocent people have perished. I want this fratricidal war to end. We are all ready to apply our strength for the sake of the prosperity of Afghanistan. [end recording]

Here, in this kishlak, there used to be a counterrevolutionary center. Now normal life is being established. The people are sure of their security. They are returning to their peaceful work. The voluntary surrender of the bands attests to the growth of the prestige of the people's rule and the strengthening of ordinary people's trust in it.

Post-Revolution Progress

LD162238 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Sep 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov: Yuriy Solton report from Afghanistan]

[Text] Lately condemnation of the policy of state terrorism has become louder and loude This imperialist policy shows itself in many ways. It was fully felt by the people of Grenada, whose sovereignty was recently trampled on by the U.S. military. Its hand can be seen in acts of terror and sabotage carried out by counterrevolutionary bands against the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan using CIA money. All possible means are being mobilized to turn back history. However, the Afghanistan example shows that the wider and deeper the process of social transformation becomes, the more the people's repulse strengthens to the intrigues of reactionary and imperialis forces.

[Begin Solton video report] Afghanistan is going through a difficult but heroic time. The April 1978 revolution turned the life of the people upside down. The aims of the revolution are simple and noble. The Afghan leader Babrak Karmal says that we wish every Afghan to have adequate housing and enough to eat, to be clothed and healthy, and that the light of knowledge and culture illuminate the life of every citizen of our dear native land.

Revolutionary transformations are not easy to bring about. The past is an onerous weight: the centuries-old backwardness, poverty and ignorance that the feudals cultivated. The traces of the past are visible even today, not only in the remote provinces, but also here in the capital, Kabul. The new life has to be built and defended with a rifle in hand, under conditions of an undeclared war waged against democratic Afghanistan with aid from the United States and its accomplices to mercenaries.

However, changes are indeed taking place, and noticeably so. Come wander with us through the streets of Kabul. Look at the faces of these people, at young people...at the kids going to school. Look at these people buying newspapers, choosing books for themselves. These are also signs of something new.

In a country that was almost completely illiterate, both young and old study today. In the first difficult years of the revolution, more than a million people already have a certificate for completing a literacy course.

Life is also changing for the Afghan peasant, and this covers nearly 80 percent of the country's population. These shots have been taken in Gazni Province. Peasants who once did not even dare to dream of working for themselves on their own land are receiving state documents allotting them strips of land with water. How can their joy be measured? With all their heart they thank people's power.

Such scenes can also be seen in other provinces. Agrarian and water reform is being carried out. Hundreds of thousands of peasants have already received land and water. The first agricultural cooperatives are being set up. Working for oneself, and for one's state is yielding good results. This year is good for the crops in Afghanistan. Nearly 3 million metric tons of wheat alone will be reaped. This is not at all bad for the country.

However, the harvest can be judged by these bazaars. The process of normalization underway in the country, and consolidation of the position of people's power cause furious anger for the enemies of the Afghan revolution. To what base acts of terror and sabotage do they not resort? The explosion at Kabul International Airport, the bomb that exploded at a cinema during a children's show, mines that blow up cars and trucks carrying civilian freight, the killing of party activists, and others who refuse to help the dushmans. Herein lies the essence of the bandits, called by Washington the fighters for freedom.

However Afghan territory is gradually being purged of bandits. Recently Afghan Army units, with support from the population, routed major bands of dushmans in a number of provinces. They seized a great deal of U.S., British and Chinese made arms.

Calm is also being restored on the front-line, border provinces. We saw this in Herat, which not long ago was deemed a troublespot of Afghanistan. The ancient city of Herat lies at the junction of two roads. One of them, called the Road of Friendship, goes to the boundaries of Soviet Turkmenia. In Iran, where a great many duped Afghan refugees have gathered, detachments of a armed bandits are being formed. They are sent into Herat Province, and try to get into the town itself. The dushmans have caused much damage to the economy of the province, and they have done a great amount of harm to peaceful people. But here, also, as in other parts of Afghanistan, the tendencies towards stablilzation can be clearly observed.

Afghans who went to Iran are returning, although in small groups, and parts of bands give themselves up voluntarily to the people's authorities. Gradually agriculture and industry are also beginning to return to normal. People feel freer and more confident. The local organizations of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], which, incidentally is soon to mark the twentieth anniversary of its formation, are working actively.

We are talking to the secretary of the provincial committee of the PDPA, Ghaffar Azzaz. He says that the situation in Herat is, as you can see, normal. People are getting on with their normal lives, working, and opening shops. The province is working.

Here in Herat, also, I met with a worker, one Abdul Ahmadi. Recently he joined the PDPA. I asked him why he joined and what he and other Agghans think about Soviet aid and Soviet people. He says: The PDPA is the party of the workers, people like me, a party of workers, and therefore I decided to join it. We Afghans relate to Soviet people as friends. We are thankful for the aid that your country is giving us.

These words of gratitude for Soviet people in Afghanistan were repeated to me many times. Afghanistan, both in the construction of a new life and in the fight against external aggression, is not alone. The Afghans see that Soviet specialists are working selflessly together with them, hand in hand. They are helping to build new houses. They are training new workers. They are participating in sorting out the transport economy, without which the economic life of the country would paralyzed. We saw them in the Polytechnical Institute, on the field of the Tractor Repair Works, and we saw them in Afghan hospitals.

This is truly fraternal international aid, aid in creating a society where the main slogan for all will be equality, and the chief measure determining the position of a person will be his labor, and his contribution to the building of a new life. [end video report]

PAKISTAN SEEN AS ACTIVE IN WAR AGAINST DRA

LD150948 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1846 GMT 14 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Here is a report from Kabul. The Pakistan military regime is taking an active part in the undeclared war unleashed against the DRA by Washington and its allies, the Kabul BAKHTAR agency reports today. Islamabad is extending direct military aid to detachments of counterrevolutionary bandits that are making armed raids on Afghan territory. Over 50 ill-assorted anti-Afghan groupings have found patronage in Pakistan. The main center for the counterrevolutionary bands is the town of Peshawar, situated in Pakistan's north-western border province. BAKHTAR emphasizes that Islamabad's subversive actions against neighboring states are leading to a further escalation of the tension in the region. This dangerous course shows that Pakistan has become an instrument for U.S. aggressive policy in South Asia.

YEPISHEV RECEIVES SRV'S GEN CHU HUY MAN

PM131359 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting was held on 4 September between Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Army General Chu Huy Man, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the SRV State Council, and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Main Political Directorate, who was making a stopover in Moscow.

Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, took part in the conversation that was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

USSR-INDONESIA EXCHANGE GREETINGS TELEGRAMS

PM141449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers sent Indonesian President Suharto a telegram conveying sincere congratulations and wishes of happiness and prosperity to him and the friendly Indoensian people on the occasion of the country's national holiday. The telegram expresses confidence that relations of friendship and constructive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Indonesia will see further advancement for the benefit of both countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening world peace and international security.

In a reply telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, the Indonesian president expressed sincere gratitude for the cordial congratulatory message and conveyed best wishes of prosperity and progress to the Soviet people. "I am convinced," the telegram says, "that the mutually advantageous friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries can continue to flourish in the future."

THAILAND SUPPORTS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN SE ASIA

PM141317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Thailand's Stance"]

[Text] Bangkok, 12 Sep -- Thailand supports the idea of proclaiming Southeast Asia a nuclear-free zone, Sawanit Kongsiri, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman, has declared here.

Sawanit Kongsiri was commenting on the session of the ASEAN Standing Committee that is under way in Kuala Lumpur and at which the question of proclaiming Southeast Asia a nuclear-free zone was touched upon, among others.

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

LD170740 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0658 GMT 17 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Warsaw--Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has received Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan, who is currently here. The latter headed the Soviet delegation at the negotiations on coordinating the national economic plans of the two countries for 1986-1990 and also the long-term plans up to the year 1995.

Comrades Jaruzelski and Baybakov underlined the great importance that the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries, meetings between the leaders of the two states, and also the long-term program for development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union for the period up to the year 2000, have for the further development of all-around cooperation between Poland and the USSR.

Polish Reportage

For Polish reportage on the visit by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, to Poland, including his talks with Manfred Gorywoda, Polish deputy premier, see the Poland section of the 17 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AMNESTIED POLISH DETAINEES INTEND TO SOW DISCORD

PM131009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Toporkov "Letter From Warsaw": "Lesson Wasted"]

[Text] Warsaw -- I can still see that sunny day not so long ago. The clocks said 1200. Suddenly the air raid warning sounded above Warsaw. It recalled the tragic 1 September 1939 when the Hitlerites attacked Poland unleashing World War II. Immediately, people's faces became grim, automobiles stopped in the streets...

Indeed, the memory of 1 September is alive in Polish people's hearts. According to tradition, on the anniversary of the fascist aggression there were antiwar demonstrations and flowers were laid at the graves of the dead and at the monuments to the Polish soldiers and Soviet liberator servicemen.

The day before, a symbolic event took place in Warsaw -- the ceremonial opening of the historic royal castle, now a museum. The building was burned to the ground by the Hitlerites and restored according to sketches and drawings with the most active participation of the Polish public. And how strange nad blasphemous it was to see literally next door to the Church of St. John, at exactly the same time, provocateurs from the former "Solidarity" ranting and celebrating their own date (the fourt anniversary of the famous events in Gdansk and other cities), chanting antistate slogans and trying to heat up the atmosphere again. What do they care about the pure sorrow of people remembering their 6 million compatriots who died at the hands of the fascists!

It is known that an extensive amnesty was declared in the country on the 40th anniversar of People's Poland. According to local appraisals, it was a humane and magnanimous act on the part of the state aimed at further consolidating society.

The amnesty provided an opportunity for people who had committed errors and even raised their hands against people's power to prove that they had since drawn the correct conclusions. The amnesty also helped them to return to their families and to honest labor.

Some who received their freedom accepted this step with understanding. Appearing on a Polish television transmission, one of those granted amnesty said frankly that, having learned a hard lession, he now wants to be numbered among those who help Poland to extricate itself from a difficult situation.

However, there were also those who apparently saw the authorities' step as a sign of weakness. They do not want to admit their defeat and will do their utmost to be in the public eye. But how to stay in the public eye? How to ensure that the Western gifts which enable the "freedom fighters" to live comfortably do not dry up?

And so Frasyniuk, former ringleader of the former "Solidarity" from Wroclaw, hurried straight from prison to meet Mr Bujak who led the so-called "underground Solidarity," in order to discuss a plan for further antistate actions. It very soon became clear that the plan was still the same: to infiltrate mass organizations and incite people to provocations. And there was the same perfectly natural result: Frasyniuk was again condemned to 2 months imprisonment for his attempt to organize disturbances in Wroclaw.

Another experienced provocateur, the inveterate anti-Soviet Rulewski from Bydgoscz City, on obtaining his freedom, started to speak in churches. The range of topics was extensive: from appeals to revive "Solidarity" to the rejection -- to the delight of double-dyed revanchists -- of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions that fixed the rightful borders of Poland along the Order, Neisse, and Baltic. Rulewski, you see, does not agree with the results of World War II and demands that they be revised. He is echoed in the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL by former Social Self-Defense Committee-Workers Defense Committee (KOS-KOR) figure Lipski, who expresses the "profoundest sympathy" for the Germans who were "forced to leave" the lands east of the Oder....

It is striking that anti-Soviet notes are being heard with increasing frequency and force in the extremeists' utterances, while at the same time, obsequious echoing of the most unbridled militarist and revanchist imperialist circles in the West. During a service in Warsaw's St. Stanislaw Kostka Church, transformed into a political meeting, (the well known Kuron, Michnik, Waltentynovicz, and Jaworski were taking part), cries could be heard from the hall impudently demanding the "return"... of Lvov and Vilnius.

These provocative tricks of the anti-Soviets are aimed at sowing the seeds of discord and clouding the fraternal friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between our peoples. The leaders of the counterrevolution do not stop. They are infringing on Poland's state interests by calling for a rejection of economic cooperation within CEMA and of military-political cooperation within the Warsaw Pact. But what instead? Blind orientation toward the imperialist West that led the country to the tragedy of September 1939.

Recently, in the same church, the militant Priest Popeluszko made an appeal to those granted amnesty, the thrust of which was that they have had a rest and now it is time to get down to business. But more energetically and more subtly than before. The main thing is not to be afraid. The priest himself, by all accounts, is not afraid. He has turned his apartment into a storehouse for illegal literature and cooperates closely with inveterate counterrevolutionaries. From the pulpit he does not preach church sermons but reads pamphlets written by Bujak; and they reek of hatred for socialism.

A legitimate question arises, which the Polish mass media are raising with increasing frequency: Surely Popeluszko and other "priests" like him could not engage in subversive political activity against the will of higher church bodies? Knowing the hierarchical ways and harsh internal discipline of the Catholic Church, it is difficult to imagine that a parish priest or vicar would act at his own risk....

Seemingly, the lesson has been wasted on the extremists, the anti-Soviet provocateurs, and their tutors and yes-men. They have forgotten nothing and learned nothing. On the other hand, the socialist state and society have undergone a hard schooling. They have paid too dearly for the long months of political and economic bachannalia unleashed by the enemies of socialism. And it is no accident that the attempts to provoke disturbances at the metallurgical combine in Nova Huta were effectively stopped by groups for the protection of social order organized by the workers.

As W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, stressed, speaking in Chelm on 1 September: "Social calm and the security of the country and of every citizen are too valuable to be subjected again to dangerous trials."

POLAND'S AUDERSKA MEETS WITH WRITERS UNION HEADS

PM131541 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Sep 84 p 7

[Unattributed report under the rubric: "Writers Contacts"]

[Text] A meeting with Halina Auderska, chairman of the Polish Writers' Union Main Board Presidium and Polish Sejm deputy, took place at the Secretariat of the USSR Writers' Union Board.

She was received by G. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board; Yu. Verchenko and Yu. Voronov, secretaries of the USSR Writers' Union Board; and B. Kotkin, chairman of the USSR Writers' Union Foreign Committee.

During the friendly talk, they discussed issues of the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Polish literary contacts. G. Markov described the basic directions of the USSR Writers' Union's activity and the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party resolutions. H. Auderska spoke of the Polish Writers' Union's work and its tasks in the immediate future.

The meeting was attended by S. Kociolek, Poland's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR, and E. Domino, counsellor at the Polish Embassy.

TRUD REPORTS ON USSR-GDR TRADE UNION TALKS

PM131453 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Special correspondent A. Kalashnikov report: "Meetings on Kaluga Soil"]

[Text] Kaluga, 11 Sep -- A delegation of the Central Board of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] headed by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Central Board, is continuing its official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

On 11 September, the representatives of the GDR trade unions visited Kaluga. There they were welcomed by G.I. Ulanov, first secretary of the obkom, and G.M. Balashov, chairman of the oblast Trade Union Council.

The guests laid flowers in Victory Square.

The delegation members visited the "Kaluzhskiy Turbinnyy Zavod" Association, familiarized themselves with production, and talked with workers. A meeting was held with the trade union aktiv, team leaders, and management of the enterprise.

The guests familiarized themselves with interest with the exhibits in the memorial house-museum of K.E. Tsiolkovskiy and with the History of Cosmonautics Museum.

The more than 1,000 people -- representatives of the city's working people -- who gathered in the Palace of Culture and Technology named for the 60th anniversary of Great October warmly welcomed the members of the FDGB Central Board delegation. The rally was opened by G.M. Balashov, chairman of the oblast Trade Union Council.

The rally was addressed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev.

The official friendly visit to the USSR of the FDGB delegation headed by Comrade Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and a great friend of the Soviet Union, is an important event in cooperation between the two countries' trade unions, he declared. Ties between the trade unions of the USSR and the FDGB have an almost 40-year history. We now cooperate at all levels, from primary trade union organizations to our trade unions' top leading organs, and in all directions of trade union work. International socialist competition between USSR and GDR labor collectives is developing and improving.

The close ties that have evolved between the people of Kaluga Oblast and the working people of the GDR's Suhl Bezirk are an example of fraternal relations between the peoples of socialist countries.

I would like to emphasize that cooperation between USSR and GDR trade unions has become an organic part of the overall political and economic relations between our countries.

There is no need to emphasize, the AUCCTU chairman continued, how important all this is in the present complex international situation, under the conditions of the frenzied anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign unleashed by American imperialists, when frantic attempts are continuing to be made to weaken the socialist countries, to drive a wedge into our fraternal cooperation, and to upset the military-strategic equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, under conditions when the spirit of revanchism in the FRG, the revival of Japanese militarism, and their claims and demands for the revision of the results of World War II are once again being encouraged and fanned, before facts of direct military threats and irresponsible statements by the present U.S. Administration about "outlawing" our country, and so forth. There can be only one reply to this challenge: to further strengthen in every possible way the unity of the socialist community countries, their economic might, and their political and economic cooperation, and to develop and strengthen the fraternal friendship between our peoples and our countries' defense capability.

During the official talks, our trade union delegations voiced their desire to further broaden and deepen mutual cooperation and to implement measures for a fitting greeting for the 40th anniversary of the victory. The 40 peaceful years since the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism are very graphic evidence of the triumph of the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of the entire socialist community. The 40 years of peace on earth irrefutably attest that it is necessary to struggle resolutely against war before it begins.

This is why Soviet trade unions see it as their task, jointly with the trade unions of the GDR and the other socialist countries and with all the world's progressive trade unions, to wage the struggle still more widely and actively for peace, against the intrigues of imperialism and militarism and the arms race, and for the prevention of thermonuclear war, and to make still better use of their international ties for these purposes.

On 7 October, S.A. Shalayev said in conclusion, GDR working people and, together with them, the entire socialist community and all the world's progressive forces will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR, the first worker-peasant state on German soil. On behalf of all Soviet people he warmly and cordially congratulated the guests and friends from the GDR on that great festival.

H. Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Central Board, took the floor. He conveyed to the assembled people most cordial greetings from the more than 9 million members of the GDR's FDBG. Fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and its peoples is one of the GDR people's most valuable achievements, H. Tisch declared. It has taken deep root in the life of our people and is a force directed toward the future. In a few weeks' time, on 7 October, we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of our state's formation. We will mark that event as a common festival of all the socialist countries. We will celebrate it as part of the preparations to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism. The defeat of bloody Nazism brought our people freedom and created the decisive condition for embarking on a new path and for building socialism on German soil between the Oder and the Elbe. We will never forget that historic interconnection. Nor will we ever forget what tremendous sacrifices the Soviet people made and how much effort they put into achieving that historic turn and achieving victory.

Today our country possesses a highly developed economy, efficient public education, and a rich national culture. In the course of organizing socialist competition, our trade unions have launched valuable new initiatives in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation. High pledges have been adopted which make big demands on everyone. We have set ourselves the goal of making 1984, the 35th year of the GDR's existence, the most successful year in the history of our socialist revolution.

The policy being pursued by American imperialism and its NATO allies against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries threatens to result in nuclear catastrophe for mankind. The deployment of medium-range missiles -- nuclear weapons for inflicting a first strike -- on the territory of a number of West European states, and in the FRG above all, is an expression of the aggressive nature of the policy of imperialism. This has prompted elements that dream of revenge and of revising the results of World War II and postwar development to take frenzied actions. West German ministers and even the FRG chancellor himself participate in the propaganda measures of revanchist leagues, and honor them. They demand the restoration of the German Reich, which disappeared during World War II, and speak of the allegedly open German question.

We expose this policy, H. Tisch declared, as it is part of the policy of Reagan, who calls for a "crusade" against the Soviet Union and against socialism. We must reply worthily to this imperialist challenge. Therefore, GDR citizens fully support the countermeasures which, by agreement with the Soviet Union, provide for the deployment of missiles on GDR territory to preserve the appropriate equilibrium. You may rest assured, the speaker said in conclusion, that the socialist GDR, standing shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and the other states of our community, will consistently fulfill all the pledges stemming from our defensive alliance.

The rally was also addressed by G.I. Ulanov, first secretary of Kaluga Obkom; Ye.B. Blinova, operator at the "Kaluzhskiy Turbinnyy Zavod" Production Association; A.M. Tarasov, team leader at the "Kalugaputmash" Production Association; and V.P. Kazakov, installation workers team leader for a mobile mechanized column of Kaluga Construction Administration. E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, participated in the rally.

Tomorrow the delegation will fly to the Armenian SSR.

Gorbachev Receives GDR's Tisch

LD142107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met with Comrade Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Executive of the Free German Trade Union Federation, who is visiting Moscow. Mention was made of questions concerning cooperation between the CPSU and the SED, and the importance of extending and deepening the links between trade unions in the USSR and in the GDR was noted. Taking part in the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and Comrade Winkelman, GDR ambassador in the USSR.

GDR REJECTS FRG 'REVANCHIST ASPIRATIONS'

LD151319 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin September 15 TASS -- Friendship and brotherhood-in-arms between the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the USSR, the Republic's growing cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the political, economic and military fields, and its belonging to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and to the Warsaw Treaty Organization are the guarantees of the successful building of a socialist society in the German workers' and peasants' state, General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), minister of national defence of the GDR, writes in an article published in EINHEIT magazine.

All successes of the GDR, the article points out, have become possible because our party and the state have always relied on the assistance of the Soviet Union which liberated the peoples from Hitlerite fascism. The GDR, being a true and reliable ally of the USSR and of other member-states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, has made and makes an effective contribution to strengthening the community's defence capacity and to counteracting the aggressive course of the United States and NATO.

The USSR, the GDR and other fraternal countries, the minister writes, have done everything to prevent an arms race. Their proposals on limiting arms and on achieving disarmament cover all types of weapons. At the same time the socialist community will never allow NATO to achieve military superiority.

The threat to socialism and peace has considerably grown as a result of the USA's and NATO's course towards confrontation and towards speeding up military preparations. The deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West German territory, the deployment endorsed by the Government of the FRG, is fraught with the danger of an unleashing of war from German soil. In reply to that, the Soviet Union, on agreement with the GDR and Czechoslovakia, has taken appropriate measures -- sited long-range operational and tactical missiles in the territories of the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

The GDR, the article says in conclusion, consistently struggles for mutual understanding and goodneighbourliness, for peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states with different social systems, and, in particular, for businesslike relations with the FRG on the basis of mutual respect for the sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. At the same time the GDR condemns and rejects Bonn's claims to represent "all Germans" and its revanchist aspirations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

Ryzhkov Addresses Rally

PM141557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings With Bulgarian Working People"]

[Text] Stara Zagora, 12 Sep -- The Stara Zagora associated plants for the production of computer memory units are one of Bulgaria's leading precision instrument-making enterprises established on the basis of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation; it plays an active role in the implementation of the program for socialist economic integration. Its output is exported to the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries.

The plants' collective gave a warm welcome to T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and to the Soviet party and government delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is taking part in the festivities to mark the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The Soviet guests visited production shops, acquainted themselves with samples of the output, and talked to workers and engineers. The great importance of the further strengthening and broadening of ties between the peoples of the Soviet Union and socialist Bulgaria in all spheres was stressed during the conversations.

A meeting of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship was held in the plant yard. It was addressed by O. Doynov, member of Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. He emphasized the tremendous significance for Bulgaria of the all-around Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the economic and other spheres of social life. At present, he noted, our parties' general line toward all-around cooperation and rapproachment between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is being successfully implemented.

The speakert emphasized that the BCP and socialist Bulgaria will continue to follow the path of strengthening friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet people in behalf of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Soviet party and government delegation and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet people, he said, treasure the glorious traditions of age-old friendship and the unbreakable alliance with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and are fully determined to continue to strengthen this alliance for the sake of the triumph of peace and socialism. During these past few days that we have spent with you in Bulgaria we have been able, once again, to witness the sincerity of the Bulgarian people's friendly feelings toward our country, the Soviet people, and the Leninist Communist Party.

We are especially pleased to convey to you and, through you, to the Communists, the working class, agricultural workers, and all the working people of your okrug cordial congratulations and best wishes from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and great friend of the Bulgarian people.

Soviet-Bulgarian relations over the past 40 years serve as a vivid example of the translation into reality of the great principle of proletarian internationalism. Our mutual ties are becoming stronger and stronger and cooperation is deepening in all spheres of life: political, economic, and social. The friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Bulgaria is strong, not only through its heroic past, but also through the selfless labor of millions of builders of the new society today; it is strong through its orientation toward the future.

The mainspring of the steady development and strengthening of all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria has been and remains the unbreakable alliance between the CPSU and the BCP. Our mutual relations are characterized by the common nature of our fundamental interests and goals and our unanimity on all contemporary issues. They reflect the thoughts and aspirations of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples and enjoy their unanimous support and approval.

While solving current tasks, N.I. Ryzhkov continued, we naturally also bear in mind long-term development. Our party and its Central Committee have begun preparing for their next congress. One of the key questions of its work will be the adoption of the new edition of the Party Program, the CPSU's main theoretical and political document. The program is intended to outline our prospects, the final goals we are pursuing, and the ways of achieving them. The elaboration of the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in the next 5-year period and in the longer term is also closely connected with this important document. When speaking about Soviet-Bulgarian relations it must be emphasized with the utmost clarity that wherever we look we see the fruitfulness of our contacts and the desire to consistently implement our parties' course toward the development of all-round cooperation.

Our economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is rising steadily to a qualitatively new level, and its forms and methods are being improved. In the current 5-year plan, the trade turnover between our countries will increase by almost 70 percent. Today, Bulgaria is one of the Soviet Union's main trading partners.

The decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit have given our cooperation fresh impetus and have advanced its horizon as far as the year 2000. The further deepening of the fraternal states' mutually advantageous cooperation and the enhancement of its qualitative indicators in line with the principles formulated at the economic conference will strengthen each of our countries in particular and all of us in general. And this is particularly important now when the imperialist states have stepped up their attempts to introduce various kinds of sanctions and use international ties to exert crude pressure.

The development of the USSR, Bulgaria, and the other fraternal socialist countries along an ascending line has been possible only because our continent can look back on almost 4 decades of life under conditions of peace, N.I. Ryzhkov stressed. Next year, 40 years will have elapsed since the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. We are confident that this shared jubilee of our great victory will be a festival of peace and progress and of the triumph of socialism and the fraternal countries' unbreakable unity.

The Soviet delegation presented the collective with a tapestry portrait of V.I. Lenin, the leader of the world's proletariat.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of the unbreakable unity of the peoples of the USSR and Bulgaria and of their unswerving determination to strengthen Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

T. Zhivkov and the Soviet delegation visited the "Beroe" Science and Production Combine. This once small plant is now one of Bulgaria's biggest combines for the production of industrial robots, manipulators, and various flexible automatic systems that are widely exported to the fraternal socialist countries.

The guests acquainted themselves with the production facility and its export models. M.S. Gorbachev and members of the delegation signed the Honored Visitors' Book and wished the collective new successes in the further development of production and the enhancement of the technical standard and quality of output.

M.S. Gorbachev planted a three of friendship on the enterprise's grounds.

The working people accorded a cordial welcome to the Bulgarian leaders and the envoys of the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA on Delegation's Return

PM141521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] Sofia, 12 Sep -- A Soviet party and government delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left here yesterday for home. It had attended celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The delegation included N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; and twice Hero of Socialist Labor V.S. Chicherov, fitters' team leader at the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" Turbine Manufacture Production Association.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by O. Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Ch. Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee K. Zarev, D. Stanishev, and E. Khristov.

L.I. Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, who had arrived with the delegation, here also in the send-off party.

In Moscow, the delegation was welcomed at the airport by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.A. Karlov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; O.V. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.F. Beresnev, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

M. Yotov, Bulgarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was in the welcoming party.

CHERNENKO SIGNS AWARDS FOR BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP

PM141426 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 September in its First Edition publishes on page 2 two USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 7 September and signed by K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The first decree awards the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship the Order of the Labor Red Banner for its "great contribution to strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples." The second decree awards the Order of Friendship of the Peoples to four "Veterans of the Movement for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship" and the Order "Badge of Honor" to two others.

FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES RAISED IN FRG BUNDESTAG

PM141504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Criticism of Government's Policy"]

[Text] Bonn, 13 Sep -- The debate on the draft state budget for 1985 that started yesterday in the West German Bundestag has turned into a discussion of foreign policy questions, and above all of mutual relations with the socialist countries.

Federal Chancellor H. Kohl and Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, who both spoke, did not openly mention the reasons for the recent deterioration in these relations. Declaring themselves to be defenders and adherents to the policy of detente and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, they again justified the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles on West German territory. Moreover, references were made in this regard to some kind of "continuity" in the policy initiated by the Social Democratic Party.

H. Kohl stated that he considers it "entirely normal" for a federal chancellor to speak at rallies of the "league of exiles" and other similar associations, which, as is well known, are revanchist. However, he then claimed, despite obvious facts to the contrary, that there is no revanchism in the FRG in any form but alongside this demanded that the "recognition of the need for German unity" be maintained.

W. Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party [SPD], noted that the present deterioration in relations with the socialist countries is a direct consequence of the siting of U.S. missiles on West German soil. He recalled that back in fall 1982, during the so-called missile debates in the Bundestag his party warned that it would be illusory to ignore the consequences of the missile siting. Touching upon FRG-GDR mutual relations, W. Brandt said that without detente they are "in the air."

The SPD chairman criticized the attempts to revise postwar borders in Europe, in particular the Oder-Neisse border. He also condemned Chancellor Kohl's speech at a revanchist rally devoted to "Fatherland Day."

E. Bahr (SPD), chairman of the Bundestag Arms Control and Disarmament Subcommittee, warned the government against attempting to operate contrary to the letter and spirit of the FRG's treaties with the socialist countries, much less violating these treaties.

The accusation that the FRG was displaying a dilettante attitude, in other words, adopting a superficial, shallow approach to serious political problems, was contained in the speech by A. Vollmer, a deputy for the Greens party. Basically, she devoted her speech to the Kohl government's foreign policy failures, terming as one of the major failures the siting in the FRG of U.S. medium-range missiles and, in that connection, the FRG's partial loss of its independence.

BORISOV CONDEMNS FRG PARTIES' REVANCHIST STANCE

LD150004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1427 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] West Berlin, 14 Sep (TASS) -- Correspondent Yuriy Borisov reports:

A provocative revanchist dramatization is being played out within the walls of the West German Chamber of Deputies. Following the demand of the ruling Christian Democratic Union [CDU], Free Democratic Party [FDP] debates have been arranged there under the provocative slogan of "The open German question."

Speaking during the debates in the capacity of main protagonist, E. Diepgen, the ruling mayor of West Berlin, came down on those political activists who stated that there is no "open German question." He called such statements "bad," because they "cement the existing situation." Such a revelation is unambiguous proof that the head of the West Berlin administration sides with those forces that do not want to recognize the post war realities on the European Continent secured at Yalta and Potsdam and later in the FRG treaties with socialist countries.

The provocative escapade against the GDR, which in itself is a gross interference in the internal affairs of the socialist German state, came from (D. Buvitt) a representative of the CDU faction. "The open German question," he claimed, "is the 'mandate' to speak 'on behalf' of the 17 million GDR citizens.

The draft resolution proposed by the governing parties states in ultimatum form that the development of normal relations with socialist countries is only possible if the demand for "reuniting Germany" is fulfilled, and this, in the language of the revanchists, means absorbing the GDR and tearing away vast territories that are now parts of neighboring states.

The revanchists' show in the town parliament has evoked deep concern in the democratic public. A statement published here by the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin stresses that the CDU and FDP stand is against the interests of the population of West Berlin.

ROLE OF BONN FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE VIEWED

DW141512 Moscow International Service in German to Germany 1600 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Valentin Skharov commentary: "What Is the Role Played by the Foreign Policy Committee in Bonn's Foreign Policy?"]

[Text] Many speeches by coalition politicians, including the latest speech by the chancellor in Braunschweig -- regardless of how Helmut Kohl's words may be interpreted -- demonstrate the following: The Bonn coalition government finds it very hard to put relations between the FRG and GDR and other socialist countries on a realistic footing that conforms with international law.

Although, even in this light, one is not ready to accept the theses that the most important foreign policy decisions are being made exclusively by the Bundestag Foreign Policy Committee, it is indisputable that this committee actually participates in shaping, to a considerable degree, the FRG's foreign political relations, including those with the socialist states of Europe.

This is why it is necessary to take a look at the key figures of the Bundestag's Foreign Policy Committee. The committee is headed by Werner Marx. This politician was characterized by FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE as follows: He had belonged to the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU], which after 1969, had a head-on collision with the Brandt/Scheel government in the struggle against the latter's new Ostpolitik. During these years, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE stressed last year, Werner Marx was known as one of the last cold warriors.

Werner Marx is not the only member of the Foreign Policy Committee who opposes the policy of detente and good-neighborliness with the socialist countries. There is, for instance, also Herbert Hupka, who is the federal chairman of the so-called ethnic group of Silesians. He is inciting his supporters, as before, by saying that the legal claim on Silesia and on a free Europe is the legal claim of the entire German people, not only that of the Silesians.

The entire Germany issue remains open, he says, This shows that Herbert Hupka does not only consider the Silesians as being greedy for revenge, but that he also includes the entire German people in the army of revanchists. It is precisely Herbert Hupka, who one year ago expressed the view in the OSTPREUSSEN-BLATT that East German territories beyond the Oder and Neisse Rivers form parts of Germany within the border of 31 December 1937.

One of the most zealous preachers of revanchism in the Bundestag's Foreign Policy Committee and in the country is also Herbert Gzaja, who for a number of years now has been the leading figure in the so-called expellees' association. He does the same as Hupka against the treaties with the socialist states concluded under international law. Thus, the following was written by Herbert Xzaja last year -- a view which he is upholding to this date: Up to now there has been neither any cession of territory within Germany's legal borders to Poland nor have the territiories east of the Oder and Neisse been put under Poland's sovereignty for good.

Among the most diligent preachers for the restoration of the Reich are politicians of the Bundestag's Foreign Policy Committee, such as CSU man Hans Klein, who belongs to the revanchist Sudeten-German Council and to the federal executive board of the so-called Sudeten-German ethnic; CSU man Graf Huyn, Gerhard Reddemann, and last but not least Constantin Freiherr Heeremann von Zuydtwyck.

Altogether, it can be said without exaggeration, that what is reflected by the CDU/CSU politicians of the Bonn Foreign Policy Committee is not a sense of realism for the situation in Europe, but rather the position of revanchism. This perhaps may explain the fact that Bonn Ministers Zimmermann and Windelen and sometimes also the chancellor are by no means averse to day dreams of the German Reich.

POLISH SPECIALIST CITED ON FRG REVANCHISM

LD141807 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Correspondent Vasiliy Lesovik dispatch from Warsaw]

[Text] The Polish public is deeply concerned and indignant at the increased activity of revanchist forces in the FRG and the support of these forces by official representatives of Bonn. This stance has been elevated to the level of state policy and is aimed at undermining the postwar situation in Europe. As the paper TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, it is directly aimed against the vital interests of the Polish people.

This is how the well-known specialist in the sphere of international relations, academic secretary of the Polish Institute for the Study of Contemporary Problems of Capitalism, Bohdan Kikolski, commented on these trends in Bonn's policy which are dangerous for peace in Europe:

[Begin Kikolski recording in Polish fading into translation] Federal Chancellor Kohl's participation in the meeting of the league of expelled Germans in Braunschweig, Bohdan Kikolski says, is nothing other than a continuation of Bonn official line. It is sufficient to recall the facts regarding the speech by FRG Interior Minister Zimmermann in 1983 at the Bavarian congress of this same league of expelled Germans on the so-called problem of reunification. As Mr Zimmermann stated then, in his view this problem concerns not only the FRG and the GDR, but also the former East German territories situated beyond the Oder and the Neisse.

In these speeches and in statements by official spokesman of the FRG Government, we see a return to the doctrine of revanchism and great power chauvinism, and a striving to throw doubt on the international treaties concluded at one time by the FRG with the USSR, the GDR, and the Polish People's Republic.

The fact that Chancellor Kohl spoke in Braunschweig at the gathering of the 'expellees' on 2 September, that is, the 45th anniversary of the beginning of the attack by Hitlerite Germany on Poland -- and the 45th anniversary of the beginning of World War II — particularly puzzles us Poles, Bohdan Kikolski continues. Speaking in defense of these expellees, the chancellor did not say a word about the evil deeds of Hitlerite fascists on the territory of occupied Poland, the USSR, and other countries during this war.

Bohdan Kikolski further notes that such statements in no way promote the cause of mutual understanding and international detente. Moreover, they may have dangerous consequences for relations between East and West, as well as for peace on the European Continent. [end recording]

UK ARMY BEGINS MILITARY EXERCISES IN FRG

LD150234 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn September 14 TASS -- Large exercises of the British Army of the Rhine deployed in the FRG were started east of Hannover near the GDR borders. The exercises code-named "Spearpoint" are the second stage of the biggest exercises of the British forces in the post-war time in the FRG code-named "Lion Heart". Taking part in the "Spearpoint" exercises are some 100,000 servicemen of the land forces of the NATO member countries, including some 60,000 British officers and men who were airlifted or carried by sea to "reinforce" the British Army of the Rhine. About 500 tanks, thousands of self-propelled rocket launchers, armoured carriers and other equipment have been concentrated in the area of the exercises.

U.S. MILITARY, CIA TRAINING ITALIAN NEOFASCISTS

LD160309 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Rome September 15 TASS — Italian neo-fascists underwent training for combat operations at the U.S. military base Camp Ederle near Livorno. They were trained in the use of the latest armaments and of explosives by U.S. military specialists and CIA instructors. The newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA reported this yesterday.

The newspaper writes that the arrest of Amoso Spiazzi, former lieutenant-colonel of the Italian Special Services and head of the terroristic organisation of neo-fascists in Veneto region who was connected with the U.S. espionage department is the "tip of the iceberg" in the investigation of the case about the crimes of the neo-fascist terrorism ring-leaders. What we have managed to find out so far is only a small ramification of a large-scale movement, said Felice Kasson who conducts the investigation.

The propaganda of the neo-fascist ideas has been conducted under a solid "cover" by the authorities. CORRIERE DELLA SERA writes that A. Spiazzi used for the purpose his ties with the U.S. and Italian special services. Under the CIA's auspices he also got in touch with leaders of neo-fascist terrorism staying abroad and was receiving directives from them.

The democratic press stresses that it is necessary to cut short the dangerous activity o neo-fascists in Italy. Another exposure of the ties of black shirts with the U.S. special services shows that the United States is not averse to using any methods to control and influence the development of the political situation in Italy.

FRANCE SEES FUTILITY OF WEST'S TRADE RESTRICTIONS

LD160418 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1930 GMT 15 Sep 84

["Notes of a Publicist" by Boris Tumanov]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. The technological filtering that the Reagan administration persists in imposing on Western trade with socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, is the result of a political analysis whose methodology is distorted. In fact, Washington's embargo philosophy is based on reasoning that takes American wishes for reality. Roughly speaking, this reasoning is the following: The Soviet Union is a power, overequipped in weaponry and aggressive; at the same time, its economy is an illusion with clay feet that cannot satisfy the increasing technological needs of the Soviet military industry. Therefore, Moscow abuses the good will of the West by using international trade to obtain modern technology and integrate it into the process of producing weapons. Conclusion: The West must not sell to the Soviet Union any of this technology that could either directly or indirectly be used to strengthen the military potential of the USSR.

This view hides the most brazen hopes. Washington, obsessed by the idea of internal economic weaknesses in the USSR, believes it can change trade restrictions applied to our country into a factor that, in the long run, will contribute to the collapse of the Soviet economy since it would be incapable of surviving without the technological contribution of the West. This logic leads President Reagan to pursue and accelerate the arms race in the hope that the USSR's efforts to catch up with the United States will accelerate the ruin of its economy. Thus, one can depict the American position in the following way: Do not sell anything more complex than a shovel to these barbarians and they will go down on their knees before the West.

Do not expect me to launch into a discussion with American officials to show the futility of their hopes, while giving here the proof of the good health of the Soviet economy. I think that the French Socialists do this very well when they resist American pressure aimed at reducing Franco-Soviet trade. I would even be ready to admit that their behavior in this field bears witness to a certain courage and political lucidity, if it were not for a very small detail that (?makes me question) the sincerity of the Paris official attitude. I know that you may say to me: You are becoming too demanding. Trade is trade, so just be satisfied that France has not bent to the will of Washington, and do not expect us to send you flowers on top. OK, but the small detail that troubles me in the French position has nothing to do with sentiment. In fact, it is a matter of a basic principle that forms the trading policy of the French Government with regard to the USSR and had been set out in the past by Mr Cheysson.

Quite the opposite of the Americans, the French Socialists think that the Soviet Union must have access to the greatest possible range of Western technology except, of course, purely military technology. This argument seems reasonable, especially as we have no intention of asking France to sell Exocet missiles or AMX tanks to the Soviet Union. The following reflection by French officials is no less reasonable: Knowing very well that the Soviet economy is largely self-sufficient and capable of producing almost anything, they totally realize the pointlessness of trade restrictions aimed at depriving the USSR of this or that bit of modern technology. However, in fact, all these ideas, full of common sense, have the same aim as that pursued by the United States: to weaken the Soviet economy. The French Socialists merely propose a different way of doing this. If we do not sell this to the Soviets, they will learn to make domestically what they do not have, asserts Mr Cheysson. This is extremely dangerous, because out of this situation their economy will develop.

So sell to the Soviets so that in the end all they know how to make is matreshkas [wooden doll with successively smaller ones fitted into it] and caviar, since it would be suicidal for the West to stimulate the strengthening of the Soviet economy.

In the meantime, history, which is the most objective and impartial witness, has shown that external factors can do nothing to harm the Soviet Union and her economy. So, if the West would just assimilate this truth once and for all, it would continue to trade with our country without subjecting it, which is one might say, mutually advantageous, to (?poisonous calculations) and illusory hopes.

PRAVDA VIEWS SOVIET-PORTUGUESE TRADE TIES

PM131422 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 September in its First Edition carries on page 6 a maiden dispatch by its new correspondent in Portugal, V. Volkov, datelined Lisbon, September, and entitled "In the Far West of Europe." Volkov describes his first impression of Lisbon and gives a brief outline of Portugal's history, concluding as follows:

"... Of all the Portuguese cities, Viana do Castelo maintains the closest ties with the Soviet Union. This small city, situated in the north of the country, with a population of 20,000, is known as one of the country's shipbuilding centers.

"That day the shipyards were buzzing with activity. Preparations were under way to launch two ships built by local shipbuilders to meet orders placed by the Soviet foreign trade association Sudomport. Although they have gotten used to events of this kind here, the yard's technical director (Zh. Leyte) did not conceal his excitement.

"'Every ship built for the Soviet Union," he said, 'represents not only another rung on the ladder of the development of trade relations, but also another step toward strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples. The Soviet orders help us to largely guarantee employment in the city's shipbuilding industry.'

"Portuguese shipbuilders have been building ships for our country since 1976. Incidentally, mutually advantageous cooperation is not confined to this. Placing orders for ships here and buying footwear, tomato concentrate, and cork in Portugal, the Soviet Union in turn supplies much needed fertilizers, machine tools, tractors, and various kinds of equipment and raw materials. In this way the specific characteristics of the two partners' markets are taken into consideration in trade relations.

"Soviet-Portuguese ties only go back 10 years. However, during this short time much has been done to develop them. Trade, shipping, culture, science, technology, and education -- this is by no means the full list of the areas in which businesslike cooperation has been organized. Political contacts between our countries are also of great significance. The actions of the right-wing forces which took unilateral steps aimed at curtailing Soviet-Portuguese relations during the period when the "Democratic Alliance" was in power did not succeed. More realistic tendencies have prevailed. The intentions expressed by the representatives of Portugal's present coalition government to further develop Soviet-Portuguese ties in various spheres are only to be welcomed. After all, the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Portugal concerns not only our two countries, it helps to strengthen a climate of mutual trust in Europe and serves the interests of peace and all people's security.

GEYVANDOV ON NEW ISRAELI RULERS' FOREIGN POLICY

PM140945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "In the Former Aggressive Positions"]

[Text] Those who maintained that elections without choice were recently held in Israel have now received further confirmation that they were right. The two major political blocs, neither of which managed to gain in the keen competition, the majority needed for single-party rule, have decided to pool their efforts and create a united government. Although the bargaining between them on this question has been long, the end result is not surprising. After all, double-dyed Zionism is the common platform for both. Hence, the agreement to continue the course of the new Israeli coalition government. This means that Israeli ruling circles intend to continue the policy of aggression and expansion vis-a-vis their Arab neighbors, implant Tel Aviv's ways in the seized Golan Heights and eastern Jerusalem, carry out "creeping annexation" of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, and tighten the colonial noose around southern Lebanon.

This modus operandi of the Israeli Zionists has the unreserved support of the U.S. Administration. Recently, the U.S. representative was the only one to vote in the UN Security Council against a draft resolution calling for strict respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders. No wonder! After all, the adoption of this resolution would mean confirmation of the world community's demand for the Israeli aggressors to withdraw their occupying forces immediately from southern Lebanon. Such a turn of events does not fit in with the plans of the new coalition government in Tel Aviv or Washington. Even more, it does not correspond with the intention of the present White House incumbent who, at every meeting with U.S. Zionist organization leaders, vows his unreserved support for the policy and practice of Israel's rulers. Acting on his orders, Secretary of State Shultz has now created a special consultative committee to draw up recommendations coverning new ways to provide Tel Aviv with aid.

The comprehensive U.S. support for the policy of aggression and expansion being pursued by Israel's ruling circles is neither new nor accidental. In view of this, a "strategic alliance" was concluded between them. On this basis, the Reagan administration has on the one hand been actively utilizing Tel Aviv as a tool in its Near East policy and, on the other, exploiting the atmosphere of extreme tension and instability created in the region by Israel's Zionist rulers in order to implement its own hegemonist ambitions. Washington's Lebanese military adventure, undertaken in the wake of Israeli aggression, is still fresh in everyone's memories. An integral element of this same course is the U.S. militarists' attempts to profit from any deterioration of the situation in the region to demonstrate and build the military might of the United States and the NATO bloc, as is currently happening in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf regions.

As a direct accomplice of the Israeli aggressors, the U.S. Administration has thereby proved itself an overt enemy of the Arab peoples, and peace and justice in the Near East. Under these circumstances, the "information leaks" to the press organized recently by official Washington appear highly suspicious: They allegedly attest that "friendly Arab states are pressuring the United States to have it renew its peace-making efforts in the region." Apparently, this kind of "leak" was supposed to create favorable ground for the U.S. State Department to once again drag into the open the ill-fated "Reagan plan" of 1 September 1982, accompanying this action with high-flown statements such as: "The position expounded in the presidential initiative today, is just as unshakable as when it was put forward" and "the refusal (of the interested parties -- Konstantin Geyvandov) to accept our position does not weaken our conviction as to its value."

It may be asked what parameters are being used to measure the "value" of a plan that the State Department declares to be a "set of just and balanced propositions"? Perhaps it acted justly as regards the victim of aggression, the Arabs, by proposing an honorable Near East settlement? Nothing of the sort. First, the "Reagan plan" did not propose an all-embracing and just solution to the Arab-Israeli crisis. Second, it ignored the conflict's key problem, the Palestinian question in all its complexity. Therefore it is not at all surprising that it was categorically rejected by the Arabs.

On the other hand, the Arab states' governments and peoples have shown the widest support for the Soviet approach to the solution of the problem again expounded in concentrated form in the Soviet Union's recent proposals for a Near East settlement. Why? I believe it is precisely because they do comprise a program of just and balanced propositions aimed at an all-embracing and genuine settlement of the Near East conflict. Its fundamental point of departure is the strict observance of the proposition on the inadmissibility of seizing foreign lands by means of aggression. As a consequence, the occupied Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, eastern Jerusalem, and the Lebanese lands must be returned to the Arabs and the villages created by Israel on Arab territory since 1967 must be destroyed. The borders between Israel and its Arab neighbors must be declared inviolable.

The Soviet approach to the key problem of a Near East settlement, the Palestinian question, is without doubt, principled and just. The Soviet Union's proposals are based on the fact that the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO, to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip liberated from Israeli occupation, must be ensured in practice. Finally, recognizing the need to truly ensure the right of all region's states to a secure and independent existence and development, the Soviet Union expresses readiness to take part in appropriate international guarantees for an all-embracing, just, and lasting Near East settlement.

The constructiveness of the Soviet position raises no doubt among the overwhelming majority of those drawn into the Near East conflict. However, it does not suit Washington and Tel Aviv, who reject the Soviet proposals without any serious argument, guided by narrow selfish considerations. Yet, it is clear to both that the elimination of the dangerous seat of tension and confrontation in the Near East would meet the interests of strengthening peace and security both in the region and throughout the planet.

KHARKOV: NEW ISRAELI CABINET PURSUES OLD POLICY

LD141712 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 14 Sep 84

["New Cabinet, Old Course" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The new Israeli cabinet formed on Thursday which has been officially named the "National Unity Government" is a coalition of two main political groupings of the country, the Labour Party and the bloc of right-wing parties Likud. The compromise they have achieved after a prolonged bargaining to bring this coalition to power has become possible as a result of the fact that the partners have the platforms similar for their character and spirit. Certain differences they have are of tactical, rather than principled nature. Now these differences have been relegated to the background. On the whole a common stand has been worked out for the new government. This is precisely what Washington pressed for. This stand can be summed up as an anti-Arab, expansionist one, subjugated to the far-reaching aims of the Washington-Tel Aviv aggressive alliance.

One of the election promises of the Labour Party was to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon within three months. The leaders of the party are now trying to relegate this promise to oblivion. In any case, no deadline for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon was given in Peres's speech in parliament on Thursday. The reason why this deadline was not mentioned is clear: The government headed by Peres includes a considerable number of extremist leaders, such as former Defence Minister Sharon. They declare from the positions of partitioning Lebanon, for the continuation of the Israeli military presence in the south of Lebanon.

Or take the question of Israeli settlements in Arab territories, the settlements that represent seats of Israeli colonisation. During the talks that preceded the forming of the cabinet, the Labour Party and Likud reached an agreement that numerous Israeli settlements will be "developing", in other words, sprawling on Arab lands. Speaking in parliament on Thursday Peres actually confirmed this, adding that the question of scopes and pace of this "development" is to be agreed between the partners.

It would not be amiss to recall that the right-wing groupings of which Likud consists declare for the West Bank, where numerous such settlements have been set up, to become an inalienable part of the "great state of Israel". Therefore Israel's occupation and colonisation of Arab lands remains the goal of the new cabinet.

As is known, Israel is in a very difficult economic position. Its foreign debt ran to 30,000 million dollars. The inflation rate is 400 per cent. It is the policy of brigandage and annexation with regard to Arab countries that [word indistinct] Tel Aviv into this difficult economic situation. In his speech in parliament Prime Minister Peres has not said anything about how the cabinet is going to resolve these acute problems and he could hardly suggest anything of substance. The first step which, according to reports, the cabinet is going to take will be to turn for more aid to the USA.

Thus, even though the new cabinet came into office, the course it will conduct will basically remain the same as that of its predecessors -- the strategic alliance of Washington for the sake of expansionist aims in the region, the [word indistinct] of an equitable Middle East settlement.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA APPOINTED

PM131036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Feliks Nikolayevich Fedotov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Syria.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Yukhin from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Syria in connection with his retirement.

ROMANOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ETHIOPIA

LD131858 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today. The delegation had attended the constituent congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party and taken part in celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The delegation was welcomed at Moscow's airport by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, and other officials. Among those welcoming the delegation was (Legesse Gebremeskel), Ethiopian charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union.

GAMBIAN PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM131035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] Dawda Jawara, president of The Gambia, made a short stopover in Moscow on 10 September en route for Japan. He was greeted at the airport by B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials. There was a conversation between B.A. Ashimov and D. Jawara held in a friendly atmosphere.

NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM141411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Isa Modibbo, Nigerian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials in the Kremlin on 12 September to B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches a friendly talk was held between B.A. Ashimov and Isa Modibbo. Taking part were T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister.

USSR, MEXICO EXCHANGE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

PM121405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Chronicle of Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Mexico, 10 September on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the National Congress of the United Mexican states.

The delegation includes deputies R.A. Gavrilova, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, N.A. Nazarbayev, I.M. Ostapenko, A.M. Subbotin, and A.B. Chakovskiy.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.P. Bugayev, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

H. Flores de la Pena, Mexican ambassador to the USSR, was in the send-off party.

A group of deputies of the Mexican National Congress headed by Rogelio Carvalho, chairman of a commission of the National Congress, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests visited the USSR Supreme Soviet on 10 September.

During a friendly conversation, it was noted that reciprocal visits by parliamentarians promote the expansion and deepening of interstate ties. L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, briefed the parliamentarians on the work of the USSR's supreme organ of state power aimed at the relaxation of the international situation, and drew their attention to the new initiatives in Soviet foreign policy.

The guests highly praised the Soviet state's efforts in the struggle for the preservation of peace on the planet and for disarmament.

Satisfaction was expressed with the development of relations between the two countries.

USSR Delegation Arrives

PM151948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Sign of Mutual Respect"]

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Sep -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived here for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Mexican National Congress.

At the Mexican capital's international airport, the visitors were greeted by Luis Danton Rodriguez, chairman of the Mexican National Congress Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Commission, senators and deputies of the National Congress, and other officials. The welcoming party included USSR Ambassador to Mexico R.A. Sergeyev.

Welcoming the visitors, L. Danton Rodriguez expressed satisfaction that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has come to Mexico in a year when it is celebrating the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and on the eve of Mexico's national holiday -- independence day. The visit, he stressed, will widen contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and Mexican National Congress and develop relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico.

I.V. Kapitonov thanked the National Congress for the invitation to visit Mexico and conveyed friendly greetings and good wishes from the USSR Supreme Soviet and all Soviet people who have genuine affection for the freedom-loving Mexican people.

Pointing out that a group of Mexican parliamentarians is currently in Moscow, he noted that the mutual exchange of parliamentary delegations in the year of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries is a sign of the Soviet and Mexican peoples' respect for one another. The traditional ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and Mexican National Congress serve to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between our countries.

The Soviet people, engaged in fruitful, creative labor, the delegation head stressed, are working to implement great plans for economic and social development. The USSR is steadily pursuing a policy of peace and doing everything possible in today's complex situation to preserve and strengthen peace and prevent a nuclear conflagration from breaking out. The USSR is ready to cooperate with all those who are truly interested in this.

Our countries are united by a common desire for peace, and for equal cooperation between states. It can be said with satisfaction that the Soviet and Mexican positions on key international problems, in particular the cessation of the arms race, disarmament, respect for the peoples' right to decide their own future, and the peaceful settlement of any disputes that arise, are similar or the same.

Our premise, I.V. Kapitonov said, is that close ties and mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries in various spheres accord with the vital interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Mexico. Permit me to express confidence that Soviet-Mexican relations will continue to develop for the benefit of our peoples and serve the cause of peace and international security.

We ardently congratulate the Mexican people on the upcoming holiday, independence day, the Soviet delegation leader said in conclusion.

I.V. Kapitonov signed the Mexican guest of honor book.

Kapitonov Attends Ceremony

LD141422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico -- The Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Mexico on an official friendly visit, took part in the celebrations commemorating the heroic defenders of this country from foreign invaders. Members of the delegation were present at a solemn ceremony that took place at the monument in honor of young Mexican patriots who fell in the struggle against American interventionists for the freedom and independence of the motherland 137 years ago. This event marked the beginning of the celebrations devoted to Mexico's national holiday, which is being marked on 16 September -- independence day.

SOVIET-MEXICAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING HELD

PM131142 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] A 10 September Moscow meeting of representatives of the Soviet public was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Mexico.

V.V. Volskiy, president of the Soviet Association for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation with Latin American Countries and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Latin America Institute, noted that the successful development of Soviet-Mexican relations is a cogent example of constructive cooperation between countries with different social systems. These relations, based on the principles of sovereign equality, mutual advantage and respect, and noninterference in internal affairs are a reflection of the good sentiments the two countries' people nurture toward each other.

Rogelio Carvalho, president of the Mexican National Congress Commission, who is leading a group of the country's National Congress deputies, and H. Flores de la Pena, Mexican ambassador to the USSR, who addressed the meeting, expressed the desire for the further development of relations between the two countries.

Taking part in the meeting were M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and also a delegation of the Mexico-USSR Institute for Friendship and Cultural Exchange; and the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of Latin American states accredited in the USSR.

MEXICO'S DE LA MADRID CITED ON USSR-MEXICO TIES

PM131233 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 9 September in its First Edition carries on page 5, under the Rubric "SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Reportage," a 2,000-word article by APN special correspondent Pavel Naumov, especially written for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and entitled "Mexico -- Distant and Close."

The article, datelined Mexico City, opens with a general tone-setting description of Mexico's problems and policies and Naumov notes that, "Mexico is a country that consistently follows a policy of peaceful coexistence, actively participating in defending the freedom and sovereign rights of Central American states and striving for peaceful settlement of the region's problems. It makes great efforts in the international arena, aimed at ending the insane arms race."

Naumov then turns to the 1 September report delivered by Mexican President De la Madrid to the congress, dwelling on the report's foreign policy and economic sections. He goes on to outline the positive development of Soviet-Mexican relations and trade and says that Mexico and the USSR have "on many occasions put forward initiatives and supported each other's constructive proposals" in the international arena. He then says:

"President Miguel de la Madrid of the United States of Mexico, told the APN correspondent during a reception for foreign guests, expressed satisfaction that friendly relations have existed between our countries for 60 years, and that cooperation between Mexico and the USSR is steadily developing. The president sees this cooperation as an important factor for the preservation of peace. He asked that wishes for prosperity, flourishing, and further successes in the common struggle for peace be conveyed to the Soviet people, and expressed his confidence that Soviet-Mexican relations will continue to improve and expand."

PRAVDA: PARTY'S CHIEF CONCERN IS WORKING PERSON

PM141400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Attention to People"]

[Text] The most humane society of modern times... We have a right to speak proudly of our country in this way. Developed socialism, which has been built under the Leninist party's leadership by the labor of the Soviet people and is constantly being improved, creates the most favorable opportunities for an individual's comprehensive growth. In the words of a well-known song, our "people are the masters of their immense motherland."

Our party's chief concern is for the working person, to ensure that he lives and works better, that he takes a more active part in managing the affairs of the state and of society, and that all his abilities are developed more fully. The CPSU implements its domestic and international policy and steadily strengthens its ties with the masses toward this end.

Attention to people is a law of the life and activity of every party organization, by which it must be guided every day. Whatever question is being resolved, it is important to think, above all, of the working people's interests. Whatever problem time has raised, it is necessary, in approaching it, to take the opinion of the broad masses into account. This was bequeathed to us by V.I. Lenin, who always valued highly the straightforwardness, stability, and clarity of the working person's judgments.

"To heed the word issuing from among the workers, from the forefront of socialist building, and to take counsel with working people -- even today this must be the primary duty and the profound inner requirement of every Communist leader," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out.

This is a rigorous rule which has been asserted in the practice of party committees. How, for example, were preparations made for the recent plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee devoted to the further strengthening of socialist discipline? Committee workers asked many Communists in primary party organizations to express their views on this question. The thoughts of people who see the problem "from below" suggested a number of new facets to it and helped to prepare a more profound and thorough discussion.

Many similar examples could be cited. In their daily work and in determining measures for the long term, party committees are increasingly relying on a thorough study of peoples' opinions, sentiments, interests, and needs. This is served by sociological research, for example, which helps to reveal trends that must be taken into account in the practice of organizing and educating the masses. Interesting experience of such work has been accumulated in Belorussia, Georgia, Latvia, and a number of RSFSR and Ukrainian obkoms. It is necessary to make fuller use of such experience, raising it to a higher scientific level and avoiding primitive methods, formalism, and ostentation. The party sets the task of making the transition everywhere from evaluations of the state of ideological processes to their prognostication, and from uncoordinated studies of public opinion to consistent and systematic studies.

Of great significance in this work is the attentive study of working people's statements and letters and of questions put to lecturers and propagandists, as well as other channels for flexible and effective links between party committees and the masses. Take letters, for example.

Many thousands of them are sent to party and other leading organs and to the editorial offices of the mass media, and behind every one of these letters is an individual. Need it be said how important it is to treat his proposal or request with the maximum attention? A systematic analysis of the mail makes it possible to draw broader conclusions and take the necessary measures to improve matters in a particular sector.

Thus, there has recently been an appreciable reduction in the number of letters relating to labor conflicts sent to higher organs from Ivanovo Oblast. What is the explanation. It is, above all, the fact that the party obkom has paid special attention to this problem? The education of leaders and their juridical and legal training have been improved. Observance of labor legislation has become stricter, and the number of such conflicts has fallen substantially.

A very important Leninist precept obliges every party worker to strengthen his personal ties with the masses and to meet and associate more with people. A representative of a party organ goes to a labor collective not as an inspector, but as a solicitous and principled comrade. He is not sparing of his time to talk with workers, kolkhoz members, and employees, to investigate how they live, to answer questions which trouble them, or to give the necessary assistance. On going to the party committee everyone must also be certain that he will encounter precisely such an interested attitude; it is necessary to educate workers of soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs in this spirit.

However, instances of callousness and indifference are still encountered. For example, Fedor Tikhonovich Bazaleyev -- a front-line soldier who traveled the combat path to Prague, a holder of three Orders of Glory, and a participant in the Victory Parade -- applied to PRAVDA's correspondents' center in Alma-Ata in this regard. What did the veteran ask for? Only to swap his apartment on the eighth floor for accommodation lower down: He found it hard to get up there. The old man had put that simple question many times both to Alma-Ata Gorispolkom and to organizations subordinate to it. They threw up inadmissible red tape, and the newspaper's editorial office finally had to intervene to get help for him.

A solicitous attitude to working people is our life norm, and no one is permitted to deviate from it. It is the duty of party organizations to battle against even isolated instances of arrogance, heartlessness, and conceit. These must not exist among us at all, and those who indulge in such things must be called very strictly to account.

Master of his country... Yes, the Soviet person today appears before the world as just this -- an assiduous, strict, sincere master. He responds to the party's concern with shock labor and increased efforts aimed at developing the economy and culture. May feelings of interest and responsibility for everything around strengthen in him still more, and may these precious qualities develop still more fully and grow for the good of himself and the great Soviet homeland! May his life's path be marked by glorious new deeds and great achievements!

RSFSR PRESIDIUM NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN PSKOV OBLAST

PM131059 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At its regular session the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the general plan for Novorossiysk over the next 20 years.

Further development of industry and port facilities is planned in the hero city with its glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions. It is intended to speed up the rate of housing construction in order to achieve a 50-percent increase in the availability of living space per capita. It has been deemed necessary to make better use of the resort potential of this Black Sea city.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the question of serious shortcomings in Pskov Oblispolkom's work in organizing consumer services for the rural population. It was noted that Pskov Oblast is seriously behind the neighboring oblasts in terms of the rate of consumer services growth on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Furthermore, this year the volume of services has been allowed to fall compared to last year. Services to rural residents are inadequate as regards repairing rubber and felt footwear, making up customers' own wool, the maintenance and hire of agricultural equipment, the installation of stoves, the drilling of wells, the plowing of kitchen gardens, and the maintenance and construction of housing and outbuildings. The material base of consumer services enterprises is only slowly being strengthened, while the existing enterprises are used inefficiently, and the potential of other sectors is not adequately involved in this work. The Pskov Oblispolkom does not give due attention to the development of consumer services for the rural population, nor does it show due exactingness toward local ispolkoms and leaders of enterprises and organizations in this respect. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has ordered Pskov Oblispolkom to elaborate, together with the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services and other ministries and departments, a package of measures to improve consumer services for the rural population. The republican ministries and departments have been instructed to give Pskov Oblispolkom the necessary assistance to overcome the lag and raise the standards of consumer services in Pskov Oblast's rural areas and villages to the average republican standard as soon as possible.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined a number of other issues connected with the socioeconomic development of Siberia's larger towns. The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Hits Work of Regional Papers

PM141321 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At a routine session the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the question of reducing heat losses in civilian housing, production buildings, and heat networks.

It was noted that in the RSFSR as a whole the transition of construction industry enterprises to the production of output, according to amended designs with improved heat-engineering characteristics, is being implemented extremely slowly. The targets set are not being fulfilled by the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the All-Russian Association of Interkolkhoz Construction Organizations, and the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Civil Construction. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium instructed ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblisopolkoms to eradicate all the shortcomings that have emerged.

The question of the Yakutsk ASSR Council of Ministers' work on the further economic and social development of the regions inhabited by northern nationalities was examined.

The Yakutsk ASSR Council of Ministers was instructed to take measures to eradicate shortcomings, devoting special attention to the accelerated construction and commissioning of cultural institutes and clubs, public catering enterprises, and laundries, and ensuring that the housing stock in rural areas is in good order.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium discussed the question of the reaction of RSFSR ministries and local soviet organs to criticism from central newspapers. RSFSR ministries and departments, local ispolkoms, and economic organs by and large react in a businesslike manner to critical press articles, take measures to eradicate the shortcomings that have been spotlighted, and send the newspapers prompt, detailed replies. However, the reaction to problematic and critical newspaper articles, including SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, is not wholly responsible everywhere and the proper attention is not devoted to some of them. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium instructed ministries and departments, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms to step up attention to newspaper articles, features in the other mass media, and propaganda, to strive for a businesslike examination of every critical warning from the press, to increase the personal responsibility of the leaders of subordinate enterprises and organizations for the reaction to press criticism and the effective eradication of hidden shortcomings and the causes behind them, and to submit these questions to examination by collegiums and ispolkoms.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

LIGACHEV LEADS SUPREME SOVIET COUNCILS SESSION

LD141502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] A joint session of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of two Councils of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place in the Kremlin today. The work of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry in observing the legislation on protection of socialist property was examined.

The commission recommended to the Ministry of the Automative Industry and also to the USSR People's Control Committee and the law enforcement organs that they should implement concrete measures aimed at further improving work to ensure the appropriate safekeeping of material valuables at enterprises of the automative industry and at strengthening the thrift and saving drive.

The meeting was led by Comrade Ligachev, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Reports were heard by Minister Polyakov, and (Kolbin), leader of the deputies' subcommission. In accordance with the work plans, the commissions also discussed the question of the examination by the USSR ministries and state committees of deputies' proposals and remarks voiced at the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation during the discussion of the draft law on labor collectives.

DEPUTY PREMIER TALYZIN AT FORESTRY EXHIBITION

PM131400 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 2

[TASS report: "Forests and Technology"]

[Excerpts] Moscow -- Out of all the natural resources at mankind's disposal, only the forests are a practically inexhaustible source of raw material.

They are capable of restoring, with time, their "green reserves," subject, of course, to rational and economic utilization of the entire biomass of trees -- from their roots to their tops.

The "Lesdrevmash-84" international exhibition shows the facilities created by industry for this purpose, relying on the latest achievements of science.

It was noted at the ceremony of the exhibition's official opening, which was attended by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, that the exhibition must become an important stage in the development of scientific, technical, economic, and trade relations and of mutually advantageous international cooperation toward ensuring rational utilization and multiplication of the planet's forestry assests.

DOLGIKH, ARKHIPOV ATTEND TIMBER WORKERS MEETING

LD142112 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn session devoted to Timber Workers' Day was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Dmitriyev, head of department of the CPSU Central Committee; the chiefs of a number of ministries and departments, social competition front-rankers, and members of the Moscow public.

In his report, Comrade Zverev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Forestry, spoke of the further contribution by the Forestry, Pulp and Paper, and Timber Processing Industries to the development of the country's economy and the raising of living standards.

KUNAYEV AT OBLAST PARTY, ECONOMIC AKTIV MEETINGS

LD131658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Oblast party and economic aktiv meetings were held in Ust-Kamenogorsk and Semipalatinsk on 12 and 13 September. Examples of persistence in achieving the planned objectives in agriculture were noted. In difficult weather conditions, farmers have raised a good grain crop harvest and, despite the bad weather, the harvesting is proceeding at a fast pace. Preparations for the wintering of cattle are in full swing. At the aktiv meetings much attention was devoted to the question of intensifying industry, construction, and transport.

The aktiv meeting in East Kazakhstan Oblast gave assurance that the working people will gather the harvest fully and in good time, will considerably overfulfill the plan for sale of grain to the state, and will manage the tasks for procuring other agricultural and livestock produce and for developing industry, capital construction, and transport. The working people of Semipalatinsk Oblast have decided to procure the maximum possible quantity of grain and agricultural and livestock produce.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the aktiv meetings. He visited a number of enterprises and construction sites in these oblasts, looked at the fields in some farms, and had conversations with workers, kolkhoz farmers, and party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol workers.

CHERNENKO, OTHERS SIGN POET ZHAROV'S OBITUARY

PM141423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Obituary of Aleksandr Alekseyevich Zharov]

[Excerpts] Soviet literature has sustained a heavy loss. Aleksandr Alekseyevich Zharov, the prominent Soviet poet, member of the CPSU since 1920, and participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died in his 81st year.

K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, G.F. Sizov, A.A. Yepishev, S.G. Lapin, B.N. Pastukhov, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, V.I. Monotop, A.M. Roganov, Ye.M. Chekharin, V.M. Mishin, G.M. Markov, S.A. Azimov, M.N. Alekseyev, A.A. Ananyev, Yu.Ya. Barabash, Sa.A. Baruzdin, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.V. Bondarev. G.A. Borovik, Yu.N. Verchenko, Yu.P. Voronov, R.G. Gamzatov, N.M. Gribachev, A.D. Dementyev, K.M. Dolgov, Ye.A. Dolmatovskiy, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, L.A. Zemlyannikova, M.A. Ibragimov, A.S. Ivanov, Ye.A. Isayev, M. Kanoatov, V.V. Karpov, A.P. Keshokov, V.M. Kozhevnikov, F.F. Kuznetsov, L.M. Leonov, E.B. Mezhelaytis, S.V. Mikhalkov, V.M. Ozerov, R.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, S.V. Sartakov, Ye.I. Skurko, (M. Tankayev), Yu.I. Surovtsev, A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov, O.N. Shestinskiy.

OBITUARY OF FORMER AVIATION INDUSTRY AIDE

PM141422 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Pavel Andreyevich Voronin]

[Excerpts] Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Pavel Andreyevich Voronin, Lenin Prize winner, personal pensioner of union significance, former general director of an aviation production association, and CPSU member since 1930, died in Moscow 8 September 1984 in his 82d year. From 1940 through 1946 P.A. Voronin was deputy people's commissar of the aviation industry, and from 1946 until his retirement in 1982 he was director and general director of an aviation production association.

V.V. Grishin, G.V. Romanov, D.F. Ustinov, L.V. Smirnov, I.F. Dmitriyev, I.S. Silayev, B.P. Bugayev, P.S. Kutakhov, R.F. Dementyeva, V.F. Promyslov, V.V. Kozlov, L.A. Borisov, A.S. Systsov, A.V. Bolbot, M.A. Ilin, Yu.V. Nikitin, Yu.A. Bardin, Yu.V. Konyshev, L.M. Shkadov, A.G. Bratukhin, V.M. Chuyko, V.A. Maksimovskiy, R.A. Belyakov, G.V. Novozhilov, A.A. Tupolev, M.P. Simonov, V.G. Stepanov, Yu.S. Rudakov, A.N. Napolnov.

OBITUARY OF DEPUTY CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF VLASOV

PM131358 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 84 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of Lieutenant General Nikolay Nikolayevich Vlasov]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Nikolay Nikolayevich Vlasov, USSR deputy chief of civil defense, has died after a grave illness. He devoted all his creative life to the selfless service of the socialist motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, whose ranks he joined in 1944. N.N. Vlasov was born in June 1919 at Golodnaya Steppe station in Uzbekistan in a worker's family.

V.G. Kulikov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, B.P. Ivanov, V.T. Dementyev, A.I. Bezotosov, G.P. Yashkin, D.I. Mikhaylik, V.A. Grekov, Ye.I. Malashenko, M.N. Kryakin, D.A. Krutskikh, A.P. Rudakov, B.P. Dutov, M.T. Tankayev, A.M. Yamshchikov, N.A. Loyko, L.V. Sherstennikov.

PRAVDA VIEWS INDUSTRY'S 8-MONTH PERFORMANCE

PM131415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary" on industrial performance, under the general heading: "The Country's Shock Vigil"]

[Excerpt] The 8-month plan for volume and sales of output and for improving labor productivity was fulfilled 102 percent. It was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries. The plan for the output of the majority of the most important articles was fulfilled. Considerable quantities of gas and coal were extracted and metal products, mineral fertilizers, machinery, equipment and instrument, agricultural equipment, motor vehicles, consumer goods, and foodstuffs were manufactured in excess of the plan.

Most of the ministries are successfully implementing their socialist pledges. Overall industrial output was 4.4 percent more than in January-August last year. Labor productivity showed a 4.1 percent improvement, and this accounted for 95 percent of the increase in output. Above-plan savings resulting from the reduction in output prime cost were 0.5 percent in January-July.

Deliveries of products in accordance with contracts and schedules were somewhat more regular, although targets for this indicator were not completely fulfilled. The worst ministries in fulfillment of delivery pledges are the ministries of mineral fertilizer production; machine building for animal husbandry and feed production; the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry; and fruit and vegetable farming.

TIMBER MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FORESTRY PROGRESS

LD161313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Interview with Mikhail Ivanovich Busygin, USSR minister of timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, by program editor Vladimir Konyukhov; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Konyukhov] Mikhail Ivanovich, first of all I would like to ask you to give our listeners some idea of the scale of our country's forestries.

[Busygin] The scale is enormous. The Soviet Union has almost one fourth of the world's forest wealth. Our forests cover an area of almost 792 million hectares, or more than one third of the total area of the country, while the growing stock is estimated at more than 84 billion cu.m.

What is the balance between timber felling and reforestation in the country? More than 360 million cu.m. of timber is procured annually in the USSR. At the same time, the timber increment is more than 900 million cu.m. and reforestation work is carried out on more than 2 million hectares. In some areas, however, forest regeneration after felling is still not as full as it should be. Measures are being taken, therefore, to grow valuable and fast-growing varieties of young trees, and to widely introduce industrial methods of forest cultivation.

[Konyukhov] What are the chief directions the headquarters of the industry is concentrating on?

[Busygin] We proceed from the principle that forests are the priceless property of the people, and that they must be conserved, increased, and used economically.

To this end, we must develop in every possible way our production capacities for procuring and hauling timber, building timber haulage roads, and comprehensively mechanizing work. A wide network of permanently-operating comprehensive timber enterprises must be set up for carrying out reforestation and procuring and processing timber. Softwood varieties of timber and timber waste must be put to production use as much as possible. There is a great deal of work to be done to increase the life of timber products, by which I mean drying and the antirot and antiflammable protective treatment of timber and wood materials. One of our chief tasks is the collection and fullest possible use of timber processing waste and secondary raw timber material.

[Konyukhov] Mikhail Ivanovich, is there any experience of this work in the industry?

[Busygin] Yes, there is. In Belorussia, for example, associations have been set up that combine timber procurement and timber processing. The Ust-Ilim Industrial Timber Complex handles timber procurement, timber sawing, and pulp cooking. Over 30 enterprises combine silviculture, timber procurement, and timber processing work. Well known in this respect is the experience of the Prikarpatles Association, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. By making better use of waste and secondary resources and by improving consumption norms, it is planned to save several tens of millions of cu.m. of timber and prevent the felling of thousands of hectares of forests. Thus, enterprises in the pulp and paper industry -- following the example of the Kotlas and Solikamsk Pulp and Paper Combines, whose experience has also been approved by the CPSU Central Committee -- are reducing the basis weight of their output. Throughout the whole industry, this alone allows up to 1 million cu.m. of timber to be saved. What does reducing the basis weight of paper by 1 gram mean? It means that from each ton of this reduced-weight paper, you can print an extra 500 copies of a 4 page newspaper with a PRAVDA-type format, and save electricity, steam, fuel, chemicals, and other materials. Thanks to the efforts of scientists and workers in the industry, the output of effective timber substitutes in the first 3 years of this 5-year period, converted into terms of commercial timber, amounted to 200 million cu.m., which provided a saving of more than 1-5 million hectares of forests. The scale of this work must now be considerably expanded.

[Konyukhov] You have spoken about the chief directions in the work of the industry. In order to solve the tasks head, where must attention be primarily focused?

[Busygin] First of all, individual enterprises under the ministry are still working unsteadily, as a result of which there is a lagging behind in the production of certain types of timber and paper goods. As a result, we are still not supplying our consumers in accordance with our contracts and pledges, and for this we are receiving justified criticism. The most important thing now is for all enterprises to fulfill the 1984 plan.

MOSCOW OBKOM PLENUM CRITICAL OF FARMING FAILURES

PM140819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[V. Somov report "From the Moscow CPSU Obkom Plenum": "Rural Potential and Performance"]

[Excerpt] The Moscow party obkom plenum held recently discussed the tasks of party organizations and soviet and economic organs in light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Moscow Oblast Party Organization to Utilize the Production Potential That Has Been Created in Agriculture." The main speaker -- V. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow Obkom — and the other speakers in the debates admitted that the party obkom is not showing the necessary persistence in resolving the key problems of the development of the agro-industrial complex, the intensification of production, and the rational use of resources. Positions which had been gained in leading sectors have been lost. Grain yields have dropped. Less grain is being harvested per hectare even than in the 9th 5-Year Plan. In recent years potato and vegetable harvests have not increased, and dairy herd productivity has dropped.

The failures are serious, but the party obkom has not deeply analyzed the reasons behind them, has not always assessed the state of affairs self-critically, and has not taken enough effective measures to eradicate the shortcomings. Often the obkom is satisfied with what has been achieved and has poor control over the fulfillment of party and government decisions. The development of agricultural production in the oblast is basically proceeding intensively. The increases in output volume here are being achieved purely by an expansion in sown area and a growth in livestock numbers. Many party committees are not showing proper concern to increase the role of agro-industrial associations and are doing only poor work to introduce economic management methods. They are taken up with creating various kinds of staffs and commissions and adopt numerous resolutions to the detriment of lively organizational work. Front-ranking experience does not always become the property of all rural workers.

Major miscalculations are evident in the structuring of fixed capital, and oblast party, soviet, and agricultural organs' superficial and shallow approach to the resolution of economic problems has been especially evident here. First and foremost, the proportion of passive capital [passivnaya chast fondov] has developed. Enormous funds have gone to the construction of costly complexes and other projects, and the proportion of active capital [aktivnaya chast fondov] has fallen back to 16 percent. A very insignificant proportion of the capital in, say, feed production was allocated to arable farming needs -- only 4 percent of the total amount. Insufficient feed storehouses and feed shops have been built, and even the funds allocated to this have been badly assimilated.

Investment is distributed extremely inequitably among rayons and farms. The further you go from the oblast center, the worse kolkhozes and sovkhozes are supplied with resources. In distant rayons -- the largest producers of output -- the provision of funds is several times lower and fewer roads, schools, and apartment blocks are built.

This irregularity in the structuring of potential in sectors, rayons, and farms and in the distribution of resources leads to irregularity in harvests, milk yields, and in the economy as a whole, and to a reduction of production rates. Many such examples were cited at the plenum. Almost one-third of farms have been satisfied in the present 5-year plan with a grain yield of less than 15 quintals. While the average milk yield per cow in the oblast is 3,178 kg, the productivity of around 20 percent of the herd is less than 2,500 kg.

Many of the speakers -- Ye. Balakina, first secretary of Zaraysk Gorkom; M. Trifonov, general director of the Sergiyevskoye Association; V. Mironov, first secretary of Zagorsk Gorkom, and others -- spoke of the serious shortcomings in the development of arable farming. The failures in this leading sphere are especially obvious: Yields of many crops have fallen, even though more fertilizer and plant-protection agents have been used; the standard of agronomic work is not high; techniques are systematically violated and seed growing is badly organized; and low quality and nonzoned seeds are often used for sowing.

Zonal farming systems are more often talked about than introduced in the oblast. Crop rotations are not adhered to in almost half the sown areas in Kolomenskiy, Mozhayskiy, and Volokamskiy Rayons and it has been assimilated on only 35 percent of plowland. Yet, applications of mineral fertilizers have reached optimum levels, and in the last few years R52 million has been spent on the liming of fields alone. But how inept must they have been to get the following result: The area of acidic soil has grown by 100,000 hectares. The reason that returns on resources are low is that work with the land has been neglected.

Take reclaimed land, for instance. It is producing 25-30 percent less than envisaged by plans, and output per irrigated hectare is even falling on many farms. Most irrigated fields do not have permanently established teams and links. Without a chief there is no order.

Great shortcomings are being uncovered in feed production. Last year, the plenum noted, one in six farms stored less than 9 quintals of food units [presumably per animal] for the winter, and even then the quality of the feed was low and poorly balanced in terms of protein. Consequently, specialists have calculated that the oblast is underproducing 160-170,000 metric tons of milk per year. Nonetheless, the area sown to Leguminous crops has approximately halved recently.

So what are kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders relying on? State feed. The proportion of concentrates in the rations is considerably higher than the permitted norm. Milk and meat production from the farms' own feed has fallen by 4 percent in the current 5-year plan, and party and soviet organs are not giving a principled assessment of these parasitic attitudes.

The stockraising sector's potential is enormous, but this too is being utilized badly. The oblast has been underfulfilling output purchase plans in recent years; yet, the livestock's pedigree qualities and the livestock units' material base make it possible to substantially increase productivity.

Rural construction plans are constantly disrupted. In the last 8 years the Main Administration for Construction in Moscow Oblast has underfulfilled work to the tune of R254 million on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Once again capital investment is being poorly assimilated in distant regions, and in some of them, construction volume has even fallen noticeably.

The plenum participants rightly spoke of the poor work in the countryside. Expenditure accounting is poorly organized. Many party and soviet workers and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists do not grasp concepts such as output prime cost, return on capital, and profit. Even last year, despite considerable state aid, a number of farms still made a loss.

Take output prime cost. Over the past 8 years milk and meat costs on the oblast's livestock units have increased by 20 and 40 percent respectively. There are many rayons where producing a quintal of milk costs R42-46 and on certain sovkhozes even R50. Financial autonomy has not been the cause and concern of every worker.

It has often been introduced only formally, on paper. Experience of using the check plot system of controlling expenditure is being disseminated only slowly.

The performance of the scientific forces of the oblast, where many agricultural scientific research institutes are concentrated, is poor. Together with the scientists, practical workers ought to be able to resolve the questions of the efficient utilization of potential more successfully.

The difficulties of assimilating the collective contract were mentioned at the plenum by A. Averin and team leaders at the Serebryaniye Prudy Sovkhoz. Collective contract links have not yet been created in a number of rayons -- Istrinskiy, Pushkinskiy, Voskresenskiy, and Klinskiy. In the oblast as a whole the progressive method of organizing and paying for labor is being introduced unsatisfactorily. After all, it is in financially autonomous collectives, as practice shows, that modern economic thinking and a thrifty, proprietorial attitude to public wealth is best cultivated in people.

The plenum seriously criticized the work style and methods of the party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms, and soviet organs in the leadership of the rural economy. Personal responsibility for the state of affairs, the speakers noted, must be borne by A. Shamonin, secretary of the party obkom; Yu. Korolev, chief of the obkom's Agriculture and Food Industry Department, F. Naberezhnev, first deputy chairman of Moscow Oblispolkom; K. Kunitskiy, chief of the Moscow Oblispolkom Main Administration for Agriculture, and other oblast leaders.

It cannot be said that the bureaus, secretaries, and workers in the obkom apparatus do not concern themselves very much with rural affairs, but the main work is done in offices and at the oblast and rayon levels. The party committees often do not get around to farms and their requirements and concerns. Gorkoms and raykoms place inadequate reliance on primary party organizations.

Creating paperwork and speechifying often take the place of profound, serious analysis of the economy. As V. Pestov, chairman of Moscow Oblispolkom, noted in his speech, many party gorkoms and raykoms continue to handle current, purely managerial affairs, duplicating the work of the agro-industrial associations, but the key questions, such as fostering economic thinking in cadres and controlling the structuring and utilization of capital, are lost sight of. Certain rayon agro-industrial associations have not yet been able to find their feet, because party organs have not restructured their work and continue to interfere unjustifiably in questions which are within the competence of the new management organs. Many rayon agro-industrial associations act in the role of document- and report-compilers and have not yet become true organizers of production.

Party committees permit serious shortcomings in cadre selection and training. The plenum cited instances of this. For over 3 years rayon agro-industrial organs have replaced almost half of their leaders. Many kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors have been relieved of their duties for being unequal to the work and having compromised themselves. Cadre turnover is high in Kashirskiy, Lukhovitskiy, Zagorskiy, and certain other rayons.

Complacency and smugness are what prevents many leaders and specialists in oblasts and rayon services from soberly and self-critically assessing the state of affairs. Even from the plenum rostrum some people tried to trot out standard phrases about successes, "individual shortcomings," and "objective difficulties." This means that not all Communists have thoroughly recognized their personal responsibility for the state of affairs and not all have defined their place in the struggle to increase the efficiency of the rural economy.

The oblast party organization is faced with enormous, painstaking work to eradicate the shortcomings noted by the CPSU Central Committee and to mobilize rural workers to proprietorially and zealously use the mighty potential created on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In order to successfully cope with these tasks it is necessary to tackle the economy head-on, find new approaches to resolve the difficult problems of the agro-industrial complex, and eschew the old, outmoded methods and style of leadership.

I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, spoke at the plenum.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HARVEST PROGRESS

PM141200 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Sep 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "A Tense Fall"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that 84.9 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested by 3 September. Some 79.5 million hectares or 94 percent of the harvest had been threshed. The fully-harvested area of grain crops increased by 9.7 million hectares in the past week -- somewhat less than in the previous week.

At this time of year the intensive work in the country's fields does not even momentarily abate. Workers in the agro-industrial complex are making maximum efforts to complete the harvesting more quickly, give the motherland more grain and other output, complete the plans and targets of the 4th year of the 5-year plan, and provide a reliable basis for next year's harvest.

The harvest baton has been accepted by arable farmers in the eastern regions. Taking advantage of the dry weather, they are harvesting the rice, barley, and wheat at an accelerated rate. More than one-half of the crop has been harvested in Altay Kray. This will be followed by the threshing of windrows, the preparation of grain on the threshing floors, and the shipping of grain to the state. Procurement workers have received the first 500,000 metric tons of grain.

More than two-thirds of the grain crops have already been harvested in Omsk Oblast while in Tyumen Oblast the figure is more than one-half, in Novosibirsk Oblast more than one-third, and in Kemerovo and Tomsk oblasts more than one-fourth.

Potential exists in all the RSFSR's economic regions for the successful completion of the harvesting work. To date, 48.8 million hectares or over 27 percent of the area of grain and pulse crops have been harvested in the republic. Some 45.1 million hectares have been threshed. One-fourth of the grain crop remains to be harvested in Non-Chernozem Zone while in Novgorod, Pskov, and Kirov Oblasts, for example, one-third is unharvested, and in Perm and Sverdlovsk Oblast the figure is one-half.

The steppes of Kazakhstan are filled with the roar of engines. Some 15 million hectares of grain or 61 percent of the sown area have already been threshed here. Some farms in North Kazakhstan and Kokchetav Oblasts have been gathering a satisfactory harvest under difficult conditions and increasing their sale of grain to the state.

In the main the cereals have been harvested in the Ukraine. Farmers' attention has switched to those fields where the hulled and row crops have ripened. While implementing the plans and targets, farms are expected to continue grain procurement at the same time. Eight oblasts in the republic have already coped with their prime precept.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Odessa and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts have stopped sending grain to the elevators, even though the prescribed grain procurement targets are far from fulfilled here. Additional measures must be taken to complete the harvesting and transportation of grain in Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

A busy time is beginning in the corn fields. The procurement of silage and mixed feeds is underway. The first 196,000 hectares of ripe corn cobs have been harvested. This work has been launched in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, the Ukraine, and a number of places in the RSFSR. The units have gone out into the irrigated lands in the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR where many farms are obtaining 60-70 quintals of grain per hectare. Nearly one-half of the gross crop here is made up of hybrids for seed purposes. The entire corn crop, grown to replenish the country's grain reserves, must be harvested without waste and conserved everywhere. The new crop of rice has started arriving from the irrigated paddy fields of Kzyl-Orda Oblast, Chardara, the Lower Volga region, Dagestan, and the Chechen-Ingush ASSR.

The sunflower harvest has begun in the Kuban and the southern Ukraine. A good crop of oil-bearing seeds has been grown in Moldavia. Some 27,000 hectares of spring rape have been threshed. Success has been achieved like last year by famers in Lipetsk Oblast which have produced 17.6 quintals of rape seed per hectare for the production of edible oil. The same, unfortunately, cannot be said of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine which have been underrating the crops.

Some 709,000 hectares or 66 percent of the crop of long-stemmed flax has been pulled. There are still many areas unharvested in the Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions. The procurement of flax straw is still proceeding at an inadequate pace. The selective harvesting of cotton has begun in Central Asia.

Sugar beet growers have now reached a crucial stage in their work. The harvesting of the root crops has begun in the Ukraine, Moldavia, and Kursk and Penza Oblasts.

The first 223,000 hectares of potatoes have been dug and 287,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested.

Work has been launched on a broad front in the fields where next year's crop will be. Some 17.2 million hectares, or 43 percent of the plan target, of winter crops have been sown. Almost 6 million hectares were sown with seed during the week, and good rainfall has given rise to sturdy shoots in many places. More than 3 million hectares of crops have already been sown using intensive techniques. Taking advantage of the favorable opportunities, it is important to strictly observe the optimum sowing schedule everywhere, apply fertilizers to the crop rows, and create the conditions for achieving a guaranteed grain crop in 1985. Such urgent work as fall plowing is designed to further these aims. To date, 24.1 million hectares or 22 percent of the plan of all plowing has been done. The pace of the plowing must increase day by day.

"An hour late in fall means a year wasted" the popular proverb runs.

ECONOMIST APPLAUDS USSR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

LD151024 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Announcer-read talk by economist (Vadim Tushev) on grain production in the USSR]

[Excerpts] What we are short of is feed grain, and this is holding up the development of stock and poultry farming.

Only 1 percent of the cultivated acreage in this country enjoys the proper moisture, compared with 60 percent in the United States. Three of the past five years alone have been unusually dry and this summer too the weather has not favored farming, but such situations have never affected the supply of baked goods to the population.

In the past 15 years the mean annual grain harvest has increased from 130.3 million tons to more than 200 million, which has stimulated production in all other sectors of farming. Western economists prefer to say nothing about this because it runs counter to Western propaganda. But the fact remains that in the past 15 years total farm production has increased by 50 percent in the Soviet Union by 31 percent in the countries of the European Economic Community and by 29 percent in the United States.

In the past decade and a half per capita consumption of meat and milk products has grown by 41 percent, milk and other dairy products by 25 and vegetable oil by 24. However, we are not satisfied by any means. The present national diet supplies the population with enough calories but is not as balanced as we would like it to be; and that is what we are working toward at present -- a fully balanced diet for every man, woman and child in the nation.

EARLY SEPTEMBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS VIEWED

PM151833 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Sep 84 p 1

[Agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the northern half of the USSR's European territory, cool weather and rain prevailed. Air and ground frosts down to minus 2, and in some places minus 4 degrees occurred during most of the 10-day period in Estonia and the Northwest and Northern regions and toward the end of the 1-day period in some northern oblasts of the Central, Volga-Vyatka, Urals, and Volga Regions. Winter crops sown in the middle of August have started tillering in some places. Later sowings were at the stage of shoot or third leaf formation.

In most oblasts in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and Central Chernozem Regions, and the Lower Volga the weather was warm and mainly dry, favoring harvest work and feed procurement. Rice was at the stage of waxy or complete ripeness, while sugar beets continued to grow. The roots increased by 25-35 grams during the 10-day period.

In farming regions of West Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan very warm weather continued. Average air temperatures were 2-5 degrees above normal. Either no precipitation fell, or it did not exceed 10 mm. Winter crops sown here at the beginning of August were tillering. Later sowings were at the stage of shoot or third leaf formation. Sugar beets continued growing in Altay Kray.

In the Central Asian republics and south Kazakhstan, warm weather persisted for most of the 10-day period. Conditions were favorable for boll formation and ripening of cotton. Bolls continued opening everywhere.

Rice has ripened in south Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, and threshing has started. On irrigated land in Kirghizia and Kazakhstan, beet growers continued adding to the sugar beet harvest.